

The Hebrew

וְחַיִּי עוֹלָם נֶטַע בְּתוֹכֵנוּ "The Eternal Life He planted amongst us."

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The Hebrew

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LIFE AT A GERMAN WATERING PLACE.

A BOARD OF GREEN CLOTH.

CHAPTER III.—OUR THEATRE.

In the Gaining Place stands the theatre—a great yellow Parthenon-looking building standing by itself, like most theatres in Germany. We may walk round it. The performers have not to skulk down a squalid lane to get to their stage, or to enter by a mean door, nor is the building to which that door gives admittance a grim and dirty house, built for a jail, long before jails were made architectural. This is a bright flashing structure; perhaps not so bright inside as it is outside. It begins its entertainment like a good rational theatre at half-past six, and concludes it at nine. The prices are wonderful; the best places, and which are practically the worst, cost no more than three-and-sixpence, and you can have a numbered pit or stall for about a shilling and twopenny. Best place of all, however, is a class of seat unknown to us at home—a row of boxes under the regular boxes, and which are a little raised above the heads of those in the pit. These are known as the "Parterre-loges," and cost about one-and-sixpence. For this one-and-sixpence we have had many a pleasant evening, and listened to an inexhaustible variety of operas wonderfully done. If there was a weakness on the stage as to voices, the good orchestra carried all through. But in other points, chorus, scenery, and even ballet, everything was excellent. For this is the State theatre, and our grand-duke (who is like a German professor, with his spectacles coming so only on the top of a uniform) takes a pride in his opera and his ballet to show to a strange kinglet or dukelet coming that road. And the orchestra—very large and well crowded, and their music-books all glancing white from shade lamps—has quite a Grand Opera look.

One night we have the delightful Faust—Faust the New; not the poor old-fashioned Faust of Capelmeister Spohr, nor forever exploded. The orchestra played it with delight. Marguerite becoming here "Margot," came to us as a "Fraulein Peckl"—a name with all the force of a douché as regards romance.

Yet "Fraulein Peckl," although her hair was of the blackest, and the most abundant black, and although she married M. Gounod's charming music to profuse "nights" and "ishes," and although a little gaunt about the shoulders, did wonderfully well, sang with spirit and taste, though, perhaps, scarcely with Italian feeling. In the famous jewel song, so delicate and airy that the touch should be as light as the fluttering of insects (has it been noted with what exquisite effect the intractable accompaniment of cymbals has been introduced into this song?), she did her work with effect. So, too, with "Herr Callieri," who played Faust with taste, although at times, when wrestling with some trying high note, he showed a distress that seemed to reach almost to agony. But for the arch enemy not much can be said, for not much could be said for an arch-enemy, heavy, lumbering, corpulent, and painfully thick about the throat. He made a grave and thoroughly German business of it, too, going through it conscientiously, and without a particle of the conventional jocularly, shrugs, faces, sneers, which we have been taught to associate with an arch enemy. The scenery—the cathedral and witches scene—ballet and choruses were charming and wonderful for that parterre-loge price.

The next night we looked on the Barbieri; the next night at Matilda, a pleasant little opera by an obscure German composer; and on the next night we hurray to the battle-ground of Party, and hear The Flying Dutchman, a very remarkable work of Richard Wagner. To those who love music and the politics of music, this is a more serious question than could be supposed. There can be no question that his principles, though not officially recognised, have exercised a great influence on the music of the last ten or twelve years. Three operas of Verdi, the Traviata, the Ballo, and his newest, La Forza, all exhibit strong Wagnerian traces. In Meyerbeer's Dinorah we find some also.

CHAPTER IV.—OUR MUSIC AND DANCING.

At times, when the rain is dripping down among the orange trees and splashing on the lake, all the company drifts into the great ball-room, where the orchestra, perched in a gallery, are to play. Glass doors open out on M. Chevet's restaurant, and the usual "main" of coffee and ice is turned on. Then comes that exhibition of human selfishness which is always to be reckoned on where the question of chairs arises. Scrape a Tartar, said Napoleon, in the well-frayed saying; but put a foreign lady among chairs while music is playing, and all the earthly part of her nature breaks out. There are not too many for one, for a book must have a chair as well as a human being, and feet must have their chair too. The great room becomes as a gipsy encampment; its spring velvet sofas are loaded with heavy bourgeois men and women, who perhaps cannot afford to sit so comfortably elsewhere; work is brought, a hundred circles are formed, and every one sets himself to be comfortable and happy. Outside, among the orange trees, hundreds are walking up and down, and the two black swans live sumptuously for an hour or so. Should they ever be sent away to quieter and more innocent ponds, at the sound of music of any quality, they will be

sure to hurry to the edge, and expect their banquet.

Wonderful life this for men and women—and the natural question is, who supports these thick-throated, shaven-cheeked men, whose life seems to have no wider circle than the little marble table on which their coffee-cup stands, and whose thoughts do not travel a longer journey than the end of their cigar? Who helps these gentry to eat the bread of idleness in such comfort? As for some of the ladies, they have an "industry" of their own.

How charming the music from the gallery, it helps by two rainy hours so pleasantly. All honor to Hungarian "Keler Bela," chapel and bandmaster "des Herzog," Nassauischen II. Infanterie-Regiments," who has transformed his noisy out-door band into a perfect orchestra. Keler Bela does everything, arranges, beats time, snatches up the clarinet when there is danger, or flies at the violin, and fiddles desperately. All honor to these musicians of all work.

It is like "a breath of the sweet south" when one hears the opening notes of Strauss' walse. Is not this master—for he is a master—the Wateau of musicians? He is more like Melsosier, for the canvas on which he paints is very small. We all know the pattern of one of these charming compositions. Better and more acceptable without a formal introduction to embark at once on a soft, sweet, seductive, and half-melancholy air, which winds and flows in curves, without jerks or intervals, near the last finish of which comes a rich swell or protest from the full brass crowd, as who should say, "let us join, do," but who are told, "not yet."

Then repeated, to make us love it a little better and recollect it. Then crash of cymbals and drum, and the crowd, let in, have their own way and rage tumultuously, then disperse and give way again to our soft air, coming in by herself like a pensive white-robed maiden who has lost something, and seeks it mournfully. Then they crowd again, and all go off.

On Saturday nights, the administration breaks out with hospitality into a ball. The gold and gilding and scarlet and pillars, behind which the company who do not dance sit in files, look brilliant in the light. The orchestra is above in the clouds. There is a perfect prairie of parquet floor, as free an expanse for the true dancer as a pond for the skater; and the former, on the encouragement of Strauss, winding out from above, flies down like an arrow. But there is a famine of gentlemen. A few Austrian officers with the affection peculiar to that service—walk up and down arm in arm, talking as if they were crowding their last private instructions into the few seconds they had to spare before the sailing of the packet. The effect of the promenade would be better, as seen from the benches, if their white coats had been better made. A back view is like one vast wrinkle. But they were so to speak, out of work; and, as far as dancing went, required a relief fund and a central committee. A little master of ceremonies—very like the Emperor Napoleon in the Punch caricatures—who carries a cocked hat, and to whom nobody pays the least attention, is quite helpless. In the early part of the evening, he and his cocked hat are more considered, for his hands are full of prettily printed programmes, with a paper tube behind holding a pencil—articles which every one is eager to procure. For the time, therefore, he is in a sort of spurious request, and is sought with importunity, until the selfish wants of the community being all supplied, he sinks of a sudden into a mortifying neglect.

Our dances are in sets. Thus we have our cards set out in this wise.

1. Valse.
1. Francaise (quadrille).
1. Polka.
1. Galop.
1. Polka Mazourka.
2. Valse.
2. Francaise, etc.

We take our polkas about as fast as a galop, and our galops about as slow as a polka. That exploded dance still reigns, and enjoys a steady popularity, so much so that double the time is given to it that is allowed for the valse or galop. This, English blood resents. For it is too bad, when the great parquet is in possession of but ten couple or so, and Strauss or Gungl is crashing, and we are flying down and flying round, while the hundred moderators seem like whirling lighted sticks, and the great lines of sitting ladies to be riding express in a "merry-go-round" about us—I say, at such a moment it is too bad to be brought up violently by a crash, with then an abrupt silence, as though everything had broken down.

Meanwhile business is thriving to the right and left. The dancing brings profit, and gentlemen in white ties fill up the pauses, by going in and scattering a Louis or so at the tables. M. Chevet outside under his glass shedding profits too by the occasion, and his inner temple is filled—All the Year Round.

The Jews of this country, says the Boston Post, have shown a full share of patriotism since the war began. From Ohio 12,000 have gone to fight for the Union flag; from New York, 10,000; from Illinois, 5,000; from Michigan and Wisconsin, 3,000; and from other States enough to make a total of 40,000. They have also given of their wealth for the soldiers. They have established five asylums for disabled soldiers, their widows and orphans, the benefits of which are limited to no faith or creed—one at New York, one at Philadelphia, one at Cincinnati, one at Chicago, and one at St. Louis. They have a good record.

The appointment of a Hebrew Professor at the Sorbonne, in succession to M. Renan, has been definitively made in the person of M. Muntz, of the Institut. The new professor is an Israelite.

The Hungarian Freemasons have elected General Turr grand master effective, and Kosuth honorary grand master. The grand lodge of Italy has congratulated the grand lodge of Hungary on these nominations.

PAUSATA.—The grenadier regiment of Prague recently decided by ballot, to admit, as members of their command, Jewish citizens of the city.

HEBREW WORTHIES.

We transfer to our columns a few sketches of the lives of Hebrew worthies from Dr. Hecht's "Synopsis of the History of the Israelites."

MOSES BEN NACHMAN, CALLED RAMBAN.

Born in Gerona, Catalonia, in 1194, was also one of the prominent men of his time, distinguished as philosopher, expositor and cabalist, and honored with the title of "the light, the flower, the crown of piety, prince of Cabalah." In the controversy on the writings of Maimonides he took the part of the latter in the most energetic manner, though he differed with him in opinion. In his advanced age he finished his commentary on the Pentateuch, by which the abstruse ideas of the Cabalah were brought within reach of ordinary capacities. As an orator he was well known; without any preparation he discussed (1263) religious subjects with the monk Paul Christian in the presence of king Jacob I. of Aragon. Several of his poems were received into the liturgy of New Year's day. He maintained his influence over Spain, even after he emigrated to Jerusalem in 1267, by a correspondence with the pious rabbi Jonah of Toledo. He died in the year of his emigration. The impression which the holy city of Jerusalem made upon him, he thus describes in a letter addressed to his son:—"Dear son! May the Lord bless thee! Oh, that, accompanied by thy children and grand children, thou wouldst be able to visit the holy city! Thank and praise the Lord that he has led me hither! On the ninth day of Elul I arrived in Jericho, where, one day after the feast of atonement, I am still tarrying. I am now going to visit Hebron and the graves of our ancestors, and to select a spot for my own grave. What shall I tell you of this country? Great is its desolation and devastation. The holier a place was, the more it is ruined. Jerusalem has fallen the deepest, Judaea more than Galilee. But even in this deplorable state of devastation it is a blessed country. The holy city has 2000 inhabitants, 300 of whom are Christians, who have escaped from the sword of the Sultan. Since the attacks of the Tartars scarcely a Jew is to be found in this place (Jericho). Many have perished by the sword; only two Jewish brothers, dyers by trade, still survive the gloomy fate of their brethren. In the house of these brethren we at present offer up our prayers. The city is without any government, and he who wants to occupy any place, may do so without hindrance. We have at last secured a deserted house, with high marble columns and a beautiful vault. This house we are fitting up for the use of a synagogue, contributing liberally towards defraying the expenses. We have sent into the city of Sichem for the scrolls of the law, whither, during the attacks of the Turks, they had been carried for safe-keeping; so please God, we will have here a synagogue wherein to pray. From all parts of the country, from Aleppo and from Damascus, men and women are coming to see and to mourn in the sanctuary."

CHARISH AND JEDIAH BEDARSHI.

These were two eminent poets of Spain. Charish's place of nativity as well as the date of his birth or his death, are unknown; we only know he flourished in the beginning of the 13th century and often travelled to distant countries. He first went to Marseilles, where, complying with an invitation, he translated into the Hebrew a part of Maimon's commentary on the Mishnah; thence he wandered into Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Babylonia, Mesopotamia, and Greece—everywhere attentively observing men and their conditions. His pecuniary affairs did not seem to have been very prosperous; but he husbanded well the gifts bestowed on him, and the salary paid him for his works. France—where he translated many Arabic works of the rabbis, and where he was highly honored—he extolled to the skies. He was a master in translations, thereby adding considerably to Jewish literature. He translated for the most part works of strictly moral or religious character—also some Arabic poetry. But, full of enthusiasm for the Hebrew language, and desirous to prevent its degradation, as well as to show its beauty and flexibility, he resolved upon writing some original productions. Thus originated his celebrated "Tachkimoni," divided into fifty chapters, containing tales, answers and questions on various subjects, poetical contests, prayers, historical sketches of poetry, and descriptions of his travels.

Jedajah ben Abraham Bedarshi Penini was born in 1260, at Beziers, France—hence his surname Bedarshi or Bedirasi—and lived in Barcelona. He took a lively part in the controversy on the study of philosophy, and in a letter addressed to Rabbi Solomon ben Adereth, protested against the hostile views entertained against that science. Of his numerous works, the one entitled "Bechinot Olam; Examination of the world," obtained great celebrity, and procured him the title of the Jewish Cicero. It was translated into different languages. The Mibchar Hapenini, containing the ethics of Jewish, Greek, and Arabic philosophers, is by many ascribed to Solomon ben Gabirol.

DON ISAAC ABRABANEL.

May conclude the list of the Portuguese Hebrew scholars. He was one of the most learned and intelligent men of Israel, and full of love and sympathy for his co-religionists. He was born in Lisbon in 1437 and died in 1498, seventy-one years of age. Abrabanel was descended from a family that traced its pedigree back to David. He received an education becoming his rank and his talents; distinguished by his great erudition as well as by the energy of his mind, he rose to the office of privy councillor to King Alphons V. The influence he exercised at this court, prompted him to devote his entire attention to politics, and commerce, in which task he perfectly succeeded. He soon gave such ample proofs of integrity and ability that the king promoted him to the highest offices, which he held until he was 45 years of age, when Alphons died. His successor, John II., was no friend to the favorites of his father, nor to the Jews. In order to escape from the consequences of a charge brought against him by his enemies, and threatening his life, Abrabanel was forced to flee to Castile. Of himself he relates:—"Also against me, who had committed no wrong and uttered no falsehood, the king was wrought, because in previous and happier days I

had been a friend to those nobles whom he persecuted, and who many a time had followed my advice. I was accused by him of great crimes, and was numbered among the conspirators. He asserted that they never would undertake anything without communicating it to me, and so persecuted me and them as rebels. Wicked men, envious of my prosperity, slandered and accused me of all kinds of crimes. In the midst of this confusion, I received an order to appear immediately before the king. Obeying this command, I started at once for the place he had appointed, without suspecting any evil. But on the way a man stopped me, crying: "Save thy life, for it is an ominous time; I am informed that several nobles have formed a conspiracy against thee." These tidings determined me to flee and to leave behind me my inheritance, my wife and children, with whom the Lord had blessed me. The next morning the king was informed of my escape, and ordered a messenger to pursue, seize, and kill me. But being out of his reach, the king took hold of all my effects, and confiscated them."

Misfortune led him back to his Hebrew studies, and soon afterwards he published his commentary on the books of Joshua, Judges, and Samuel. He excited thereby the admiration of his co-religionists and the respect of Ferdinand and Isabella, king and queen of Spain, in whose service he remained for eight years, from 1484—1492. Quite unexpected was the royal decree which was issued in this year, banishing all Jews from Spain. When Abrabanel had tried all means, but in vain, to ward off this calamity from his brethren, and had received permission for himself to stay in the country, he voluntarily resigned his high office, and followed his brethren into exile, wishing to participate rather in their sufferings than to receive honor and distinction at the hand of their oppressors. He set sail for Naples, where he arrived with his family in 1493, and where he finished his commentary on the Book of Kings. He there became known to King Ferdinand, and was invited to his court. There he won the favor of the king as well as that of his successor, Alphons II. When king Charles VIII. of France attacked Naples, and Alphons fled to Messina, Abrabanel, faithful to his king, followed him thither, losing again all his property and books. After the death of the king he escaped to Corfu. There he began to write his commentary on Isaiah, and there he found, to his great satisfaction, his commentary on the Pentateuch, which he had lost on his flight from Lisbon. In the year 1496 he settled in Monopoli, a city of Apulia. There, in the course of six years, he finished all his numerous works. In the year 1503 he left, with his son Jedajah, for Venice. With great success he acted here as mediator in behalf of the Republic, finished his commentary on the Pentateuch, the Prophets Jeremiah and Ezekiel, and the twelve minor prophets, besides writing some valuable treatises. Other books remained unfinished as death overtook him in Padua in 1508. His writings show him to have been a man of great ability, lively imagination, and wonderful erudition. His character won for him everywhere love and esteem, manifested also at his funeral, which attended by a large number of the nobles and citizens of Venice.

NEW STORES.

The Alta California of the 2d February says:

Whilst New York has made rapid advances in its palaces for mercantile business, San Francisco, more moderate, has not made an unequal progress, considering her population. Within a few weeks past, a row of five three story and basement brick stores, each 38 feet front by 124 deep, situated on the west side of Battery street, between Pine and California, have been occupied by some of our most wealthy firms. The buildings themselves would be considered ornaments to any Atlantic city, and they certainly reflect credit on our own, being ornate yet tasteful in appearance, and constructed to suit the exigencies of mercantile trade; the lower floor or store being seventeen feet in the clear, and the second and third stories fourteen feet each, well lit from front and rear, and provided with stairways of easy access, and hoistways of the most approved style. Commencing from California street, the first store is occupied by Messrs. Lazard Freres, one of the largest French houses in the country, and the agents of the Mission Woolen Mills. The store No. 115 Battery street is devoted to the exposition of the fabrics of the Woolen Factory, whilst the two upper lofts, running over the adjoining store No. 113 of the same street, are devoted to imported fabrics. The store No. 113 is occupied by Mannheim, Schonwasser & Co., importers of millinery goods, etc. Adjoining, No. 111, J. Seligman & Co., the oldest and largest dealers in ready made clothing on the Pacific coast, occupy the whole building—basement store, and the two upper stories. There may be found one of the largest and most complete stocks in the Union. Their New York store is one of the largest and finest in that Metropolis, running from Church street to West Broadway, near Duane, being six stories high, and 315 feet deep, by 80 feet wide. Their present location is a fit branch for so large a firm. Adjoining Messrs. Seligman & Co., No. 109, is occupied by Messrs. Godechaux Bros & Co., a large dry goods and silk importing house, whose stock likewise occupies the entire building. The display of rich silk and lace goods made by this firm is enough to make one half the fair sex envious. The light of these stores is so admirably arranged, that in any part of the building an equal show can be made. The adjoining building, No. 107, is now being prepared for the occupancy of the well known importing dry goods house of William Taaffe, so long located at the corner of Sacramento and Front streets. The location of such a number of large houses on one street cannot fail but direct the wholesale business to Battery street, south of California, which must necessarily benefit the whole neighborhood, which is fast improving. The cost of these buildings, exclusive of the value of the land, we are informed was \$120,000.

The above block was erected by Michael Reese, a co-religionist; and all the stores but one (Mr. Taaffe's) are occupied by co-religionists.

TRACES OF JEWS IN SPAIN.

A coreligionist, who is travelling in Spain, gave the A. I. some information on Jews and Judaism in that country. We copy a few items. He writes:

"There are very few Jews in Spain, and their names all but unknown; not that they have anything to fear from the Government, but that they dread the popular prejudice. Having lately been in a rather select company, the conversation accidentally fell upon the Jews. 'Oh!' called out a gentleman, 'I have never seen any, and I should like to fall in with a specimen of these beasts.' I immediately satisfied his curiosity, telling him that one of these stood before him. An apology was offered to me, and I was told that in Spain their notion of a Jew is so strange that it is gravely questioned whether he has a human face."

"Having in vain searched there for some book on our history and literature—not even the publication of Amador de los Rios is known there—it was suggested to me to visit the professor of Hebrew at the University, which I intend to do."

"At Toledo I saw the two monuments still extant, which bear testimony to Jewish existence there in long bygone ages. These monuments are synagogues converted into churches. One is called Santa Maria la Blanca, and the other N. S. del Transito. The latter edifice was built in 1366 by Samuel Levy, treasurer of King Don Pedro. After the expulsion of the Jews in 1492 the Catholic kings gave it to the knights of Calatrava, who furnished it with Christian ornaments, made altars, a choir, and other changes. It is a most remarkable building in Gothic style, bearing an inscription in Hebrew in praise of the God of Israel, King Don Pedro, and Samuel Levy. The wood work in it is said to be of cedars of Lebanon, imported by him at an enormous cost."

"Santa Maria la Blanca is another curious monument of the Jewish epoch. Externally the building is distinguished in nothing from the wretched structures which surrounded it, and which are the sad remnants of the ancient Jewish quarter. But as soon as one has descended the steps which lead into the interior, one is struck with the singular mixture of magnificence with bareness, of the capricious strangeness of the lines, and the exquisite taste in the ornamentation. One believes himself transported into a fantastic pagoda. The eye loses itself amidst a forest of large octagon pillars, which are by half to thick for their height. At the right and left are deep wells. Their use can now hardly be guessed at. Over the door in the interior of the temple there is the following inscription: 'This edifice served as a synagogue until 1405, when it became a church, under the name of Santa Maria la Blanca. Cardinal Silices founded there in 1500 a convent for nuns, under the invocation of Penitence. It 1600 it was converted into an oratory; kept up as such until 1794, when it was profaned, and converted into military quarters; in 1798 Don Vicente Dominico de Prado, general of the province, ordered it to be repaired, in order to preserve so precious a monument.' At present, the only purpose it serves is to satisfy the curiosity of travellers."

"On the right, over the door of the cathedral of Toledo, there is a Spanish inscription, in which thanks are returned to God for the taking of Grenada in 1492. It is further added that at the end of July the Jews were expelled from the province of Castile, Aragon, and Sicily."

"I also went to the Escorial. What treasures on our history and literature are buried there! There are there 30,000 manuscripts, and among the 6300 unique ones there are more than 700 in Hebrew. A permission of the president of the monastery is requisite to visit the reading room, and another permission, which it is very difficult to obtain, to study there or make copies. A certain Capinger, a German, some years ago made a catalogue of the Hebrew manuscripts, but I do not know if it has been printed. This I have learned from M. L. G. Braun, of Wurtemberg, professor of Hebrew in the Escorial. The Jewish Literary Society of Leipzig has applied to him for information on these manuscripts, which he intends to furnish them."

"There exist no photographs of the two Jewish monuments referred to."

THEATRICAL AUDIENCES.—Gross vulgarities of feeling and perverted taste are still to be found, amongst which the custom (imported from abroad) of calling out the performers between each act to be applauded, and to smile and bow and pick up bouquets, may be mentioned as one of the worst. It is an interruption to the development of the drama, to the illusion of the hour, to the sensibilities it has stirred, to the influence of the poet, and the action of the piece; it is an extinguisher clapped at intervals upon the light that should glow on with growing intensity, and each renewal after each quenching requires a fresh effort; it is an alteration of the relation that should subsist between performer and spectator throughout the play, and places the player in an inferior position, magnifying that chief blot upon his calling, which is the striving for instant approbation; for he can no longer trust to the working of his part for so long as the development of the whole piece, but must look to producing his effect in each separate scene. In this way the player cannot be absorbed in his simulated feelings; his own individuality is repeatedly forced upon him, and the jealousies and rivalries of the greenroom are revived with every pause of the action or change of the scene; to mitigate the effect of which the whole company are sometimes called for at once.—Fraser's Mag.

The Civil Tribunal of Lyons has just given judgment in a suit of a most extraordinary kind. A. M. B. commenced proceedings against his son's widow, who was recently re-married, to recover the body of his son, interred in the tomb of his wife's family. The tribunal rejected the demand, on the ground that the survivor of a married couple has a legal right to select a place of interment for his or her deceased consort, and that this right can only be set aside for serious reasons, which did not exist in the present case.

WATER.

CHAPTER II.

Water is eight hundred and fifty times heavier than air. The height of a column of water which be equal in weight to that of a column of the atmosphere of the same diameter, might be ascertained by filling a long glass tube (say thirty-six feet long), closed at one end, with water, in a lake, and then setting it upright with its open end just immersed in the lake. The column of water inside the tube will be found to descend to a height of about thirty-three feet above the point of the tube's immersion in the lake, according to the state of the atmosphere, leaving a vacuum at the top of the tube. The precise height of the column would vary with the weather, exactly as the height of the mercury in the barometer varies, and would equally indicate coming changes. Its unwieldiness is the only reason why a water barometer, with its foot immersed in a marble basin, should not be an article of furniture in every mansion three stories high. Raising up stairs to read its height on the scale, would be merely a pleasant exercise. This equilibrium between the atmospheric pressure and a column of water thirty-three feet high, is the reason why that elevation is the limit to which sucking pumps will raise water.

The claims of water to be considered an element were founded on the belief that it is diffused everywhere, and present in all places where there is matter; that there is not a body in all nature which will not yield water. Water is the medium in which a multitude of organized beings pass either the whole or a portion of their lives; it serves as drink indispensable for men and for animals who people the earth and the air; it produces fat or embonpoint, and is really nutritive, since it belongs to the existence of unhappy wretches who are deprived of every other aliment; it is one of the most requisite agents of vegetation; its presence, brought about artificially, makes the desert fertile, and triples the produce of cultivated lands. In water, are formed a number of mineral substances which man afterwards applies to his own purposes. Water is the most useful chemical agent in the majority of reactions and organic changes. Without water, few combinations of matter are possible; whence the old precept "Corpora non agunt nisi sint soluta," "undissolved bodies are inert and inactive." Without moisture, the seed could not germinate, nor the seedling sprout, nor the stem spread, nor the blossom open. Water cooks our food, and helps to digest it, and to distribute the nutritive results throughout our frame. In the absence of water, cleanliness, in its multifarious forms and appliances, becomes next to impracticable; domestic economy is brought to a standstill; and the arts are compelled to make a sudden stop. The druggist can dispense no more medicines, and dissolution itself is impossible—not only of bodies after death, but of alkalis, salts, sugars, gums, whose intimate combinations with water obtained for it the title of universal solvent.

Hence arose the ancient dogma that Water is the elemental matter, or stamen, which suffices alone for the production of all things. Thales, Milesius, and others imagined that all things were made of water. Before the discovery of its real composition, it was seen that it could be resolved into vapor, and was naturally regarded as a simple principle common to a great number of composite bodies. The fact that water cannot be really decomposed by heat alone, was not then known; that is, it was not suspected that agents differing from heat were capable of decomposing water.

The range between freezing and boiling water has been divided by the French into one hundred degrees, whence the scale is called centigrade. Under certain peculiar circumstances, the range is extensible. The change from a liquid to a solid state, may be retarded by keeping the vessel which contains the water in perfect repose. Gay Lussac kept water, completely deprived of air, perfectly liquid down to twelve degrees. But in this case, the slightest shock, the least agitation, suffices to make the whole mass congeal.

The boiling of water may also be delayed by dissolving in it any solid body less volatile than itself, such as common salt, when eleven degrees or twelve degrees higher of Fahrenheit are required to produce ebullition. This is why plunging fish into boiling salt and water renders it firmer, by suddenly coagulating the albumen. The greater heat so obtained, also cooks vegetables more thoroughly. The same hot liquid is also best for poaching eggs: they come out of their bath with smooth and clean, instead of ragged and untidy jackets.

Thus the limits between which water can exist, as water, are strikingly narrow and restricted—only one hundred degrees centigrade under ordinary circumstances. The human frame can bear a wider range of temperature than this delicate, unorganized, inanimate "element." Colder than the freezing-point, water is ice; hotter than the boiling-point, water is steam. But not long since, the Comte Henri Russell, after encountering fifty degrees of cold in Asiatic Siberia—and mercury freezes at forty-eight degrees—had to bear fifty degrees of heat in Australia. When we remember that water evaporates rapidly at a temperature far below the boiling-point, we see at once what a transitory, fleeting, changeable thing it is. While we are looking at it, it is gone; before we can seize it, it slips through our fingers. Indeed according to Boyle and others, water is a crystal melting at a low temperature, whose normal condition is that of ice; in other words, water is an unnatural state of ice; whenever it is not, it ought to be ice. Heat dissolves ice into water, just as it dissolves butter into oil. Butter and ice, nevertheless, are the proper forms for those liquids to appear in.

But what a ruthless piece of philosophy is this, to solidify all our streams with a stroke of the pen! And how happy, how thankful ought we to be that we live neither in a world of steam nor a world of ice! Circumstances might render such a life possible, but it would require very extraordinary circumstances to render it tolerably comfortable.

Pure water is peroxide of hydrogen. It is hydrogen rested, and that thoroughly and completely, as much as iron-rust is oxide of iron; only the rusting is done instantaneously instead of gradually. Here again we have two separate paradoxes in one. Firstly, hydrogen is the lightest form of matter known, except the ether—which we don't know. Two volumes of this lightest gas combined with one volume of oxygen, a gas only a trifle heavier than air, form a fluid whose weight we have just been wondering at. Secondly, oxygen is eminently the sustainer of combustion, the life and soul of fire; and hydrogen is the combustible which illuminates our cities, warms our apartments, cooks our food, and kills us by its ill-timed explosions. And yet these two together constitute the agent which we daily employ, on the smallest and the largest scale, to extinguish fire! Verily, there are more things in heaven

and earth than were dreamt of, in Shakespeare's days, in his philosophy.

When the scornful mother launched the taunt at her son, "That he never would set the Thames on fire," and the lad muttered, candlestick in hand, "I'm blessed if I don't try!" he was more in the right than his prejudiced parent. The Thames may be set on fire—although not with a tallow-candle—and burnt. It is a question, not of possibility, but of purse-strings. Water can be separated into its two constituent gases (which is an analytical proof of what is made), and the hydrogen used for lighting purposes. And experimental apparatus has been worked at the Invalides, Paris, and is working still; but the problem of producing gas from water, at a marketable price, yet remains unsolved. The process and its attendant essays, are not open to public inspection; for voracious plagiarists and patentees would pounce upon cheap water-gas the moment it was invented.

An early suspicion of the true nature of water was entertained by Newton. The genius who deduced gravity from the fall of an apple, saw the way to a grand chemical discovery in the sparkling of a dewdrop. We know that the brilliancy of the diamond is caused by its strong refractive power, which is out of proportion to its density; we also know that diamond is carbon, combustible. Water also refracts the sunbeams to a degree exceeding that which corresponds to its density. A new or an artificial gem, decomposing light with the power of a dewdrop, would be priceless to the jeweller. Newton hence surmised that water contained a combustible principle; which has since been proved by experiment.

The proportions, in weight, of oxygen and hydrogen required to form water, are eighty-nine parts and nine-tenths of the first, to eleven parts and one-tenth of the latter, to make in all one hundred parts, as may be demonstrated by synthesis, that is, by putting the two ingredients together. It may be effected by passing an electric spark through a bladder or other vessel containing the gases duly mixed. But very considerable quantities of gas are required to produce an appreciable quantity of water. Cavendish was the first to reveal the real nature of water, and to pursue the experiment with sufficient perseverance to obtain a few spoonfuls. Monge, Lavoisier, and Laplace, manufactured it in larger quantities. Whether much water is naturally thus formed now, may be doubted; but imagination is overwhelmed on attempting to conceive the discharges of electricity requisite to combine the gases which furnished the water existing on the earth as seas, rivers, clouds, and ice.

Spring, well, rain, river, pond, and ice or snow-water, are the ordinary condition in which that liquid is presented to us. They are not all portable, or at least not wholesome. Many springs are too laden with either carbonate of sulphate of lime; many pools with decomposing vegetable or animal matter; many wells are impregnated by the soil in which they are dug, the strata through which they pass, the materials of which they are built, or by unhealthy infiltrations which escape from sewerage. Water, for drinking, should contain a certain quantity of air in dissolution. Ice and snow-water have none, and are therefore unfit both for drinking and as a medium for fish to live in. The air, however, may be restored by agitation. Thus, trout are found in streams that spring from glaciers at no great distance from the source; because the water has been aerated by falling and being broken while leaping from rock to rock. It is curious that the air contained in water should hold more oxygen than atmospheric air; which explains why so small a quantity should serve for the respiration of fishes. The liquid appears to have the power of changing the composition of the atmosphere. The air which enters into water at its conversion into ice and separates by distillation, contains even a greater proportion of oxygen.

Easy tests of good drinking water are, that it readily dissolves soap without curdling, and that it cooks vegetables well, especially dry vegetables, as peas. Drinking water should be running, limpid, scentless, insipid (not flat), giving no sensation of weight when taken into the stomach, yielding but a slight precipitate to the nitrate of silver, the nitrate of barytes, and the oxalate of ammonia. Its temperature should not greatly differ from that of the atmosphere. The best is water which flows over a flinty bed, and whose source is not calcareous ground.

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

An Englishman has succeeded in entering the sanctuary at Hebron, where repose the remains of Abraham and Sarah. At the door of the Mosque he was asked to take off his shoes, in deference to the sanctity of the place, and he gave a sketch of the cenotaphs of Abraham and Sarah, adding, "The real tomb, if they exist, are in the nave below the floor. Those which are shown are covered with curtains of silk, green and red respectively, richly embroidered with gold. They are much faded, and never could have been either so rich or so beautiful in design as that which covers the tomb of Nebi Daoud at Jerusalem." He declares that the Mosque of Hebron is a Crusader's church, built in 1228. "The clustered piers—there are twelve shafts to each—and the form of the roof, precluded the idea of its belonging to the first Kingdom of Jerusalem." The whole communication shows that this gentleman has been permitted to make notes and carry away designs, in fact, to have had privileges extended to him in excess of any modern traveller.

ARD-EL-KADER'S CAMEL.—Some few days since the inhabitants of Vienna were surprised to see a lame old camel passing through that city, enveloped in a rich covering of Oriental fabric. The "ship of the desert" was towed along by a commissionaire, and was accompanied by two young Arabs, who seemed to be very anxious that their four-footed charge should proceed in safety. It turned out that the poor old animal was worthy of all the care bestowed on it, as it had pertaken of all the vicissitudes of the life of Abd-el-Kader, and had even carried him in the mountains when an infant. Later on, when the Emir was engaged in opposing the French, the faithful beast, though sadly wounded saved the life of his master by carrying him and his two wives to a place of safety. Since then the camel and the Emir have been seldom separated, at least with the will of the latter; but, as old age and infirmity have sadly undermined the health of the animal, the Emir sent it to Paris in order that it might receive the best veterinary advice.

INSURE.—The California Home Insurance Company is under the direction of some of the most reliable and responsible of our citizens. It guarantees to pay all losses promptly in gold coin, and professes to insure at as low a rate of premium, consistent with solvency, as any other similar institution. Mr. B. F. Lowe is the President, and the office is located at 224 and 226 California street, where all information can be obtained.

THE FRINGES.

"Thou shalt make thee fringes upon the four quarters of thy vesture wherewith thou coverest thyself."—Deut. xxii. 12.

To many it may appear strange that a code of laws emanating from God, should contain injunctions as to such trivial things as matters of dress. We are so apt to regard dress as an affair of fashion or individual taste, that legislation upon such a subject, and more especially Divine legislation, seems at first singularly arbitrary.

Nevertheless, we know that every word of the Divine Code has a special significance, and that no law would have been placed in that Code by the Great Lawgiver, unless its objects conduced to the welfare of man.

What then is the meaning of this law which enjoins upon Israelites the wearing of fringes upon the four corners of their garments?

In every age and clime, men have been accustomed to set up before their eyes some memento of their God. Even in moderate times, sentiment sets up symbols, so as to keep constantly before the sight something associated with religion. In some ages, not so very remote, such symbols were regarded as "charms," and were supposed by the superstitious to possess hidden virtues capable of preserving the wearer from evil influences.

But in times of old, symbolic religion was not so harmless. Imagination then ran riot. Religion, at first a sentiment, at length absorbed the whole poetry of men's nature. To the imaginative mind of the savage, the idea of a God without bodily form was scarcely comprehensible. The young and uneducated mind can with difficulty grasp at any abstract ideas. Hence, untutored nations have always been found to attribute some bodily form, usually a human one, to their deity.

Nor did the mischief stop here. Anxious to have something before their eyes to remind them of their God, they made images. No doubt these were originally meant as mere symbols, possibly, at first, intended to convey to children some idea of the attributes of their god; but eventually they became no longer representatives or mementoes of a deity itself, and the image, at first intended to be a mere symbol, became an idol and was worshipped as a god.

Thus we see the origin of idolatry. It is well known to what fearful evils the practice led. How deep a root it had taken in the world is evident on every page of ancient history, sacred as well as profane. It was one of the primary objects of the Divine Code propounded on Sinai to uproot idolatry; and the mission of the Israelites for many centuries, seems to have been the prosecution of a war of extermination against the idolatrous tribes of Canaan.

But, notwithstanding this sacred mission, the Israelites themselves were not quite free from the taint which they were called to suppress. Hence, every opportunity is taken in the Mosaic Code to warn the people against practices which could in any manner tend to idolatry. Repeatedly the people are enjoined to make "no idol," "no graven image," "no standing image," "no image of stone," nor "the similitude of any figure, the likeness of male or female." But the Lawgiver, mindful of the necessity of some visible memento of God, prescribes in the law of the fringes what shall be the nature of such a memento. It is not to be an image or a charm, but a simple fringe in the corners of the garment with a ribbon of blue. The purpose of this simple symbol is plainly stated "that ye may look upon it, and remember all the commandments of the Lord and do them."

Here, then, we see a memento sufficient to remind the wearer of his God and of his duty, and yet so simple in character, that it would be impossible to give rise to any sentiment akin to idolatry. It is a memento ever before the eyes; and not only reminding the wearer himself of his mission, but also calling to the recollection of the passer-by, who beholds the fringes upon the garment, that the Israelite possesses an individuality of his own—a special mission different to all nations of the world.

And is not the fringe, too, calculated to call to mind the goodness and beneficence of the Creator, and to incite us to obedience to His laws? We see in each corner of the garment a group of woolen or silken threads interlaced to form a fringe. It is one of the wonders of nature how man is clad with countless groups of fibres spun, woven, and interlaced to form a compact fabric. Those minutes and weak fibres are so constituted as to become strong and solid when united and interlaced. It is the combination of the threads which gives them strength; and so, too, it is our obedience to all of God's laws that will afford us power and protection. We are to look upon those little threads, and "remember all the commandments of the Lord;" and not only remember them as maxims of wisdom, but also to "do them." God made the fibre, but left man to make the fabric—the fringe itself. So God made the Law, and left man to act it, and carry it into practice. The Divine Precepts, numerous though they be, are to be interwoven by man into every act of life; they are to be intertwined in his thoughts and embodied in his work, so clothing his nature with a vestment of purity and truth.

And if he would be reminded of the reward of this obedience to God's laws, will not the "blue ribbon" חֵטֶם כֹּחֵל which surrounds the fringes, serve as a memento of a future and better life? We are told that the blue dye, called *techelet*, was the product of a worm, which, when dead, yielded the color. If the dead body of a lowly worm is reserved for a destiny of beauty, how much more so of man, whose place is at the very summit of the pyramid of creation?

And does not the blue ribbon of the fringes remind man too of the blue vault of heaven, and of Him who is there enthroned—the Highest—the Judge of man—and does it not bid him color his earthly work with the heavenly tinge of virtue?

The fringes, then, are not worn as a charm, nor is the blue ribbon which surrounds them a mere device or ornament. But, without conveying one superstitious or idolatrous idea, they serve as a memento of God, Duty, Religion, and Heaven.—London Jewish Association for the Diffusion of Religious Knowledge.

The various branches of the Rothschild family have sustained a severe loss in the death of Mrs. Hannah Mayer Fitzroy, widow of the late Right Hon. Henry Fitzroy, M. P., for Lewes, and for some time chairman of committees in the House of Commons. The deceased lady was second daughter of the late Baron Nathan Mayer Rothschild, and therefore sister of Baron Rothschild, M. P., for the city of London, and Sir Anthony Rothschild.

This last annual report of the "Pacific Insurance Company," (sworn to before a notary public) presents a most prosperous state of affairs. The amount of capital paid up in cash is \$750,000; while the assets aggregate a total of almost a million of dollars. Such a condition of things speaks volumes in respect to the stability of this Company, and of its ability to meet all liabilities.

Special Notice.

THE GREAT SEWING MACHINE WAR.

A Slight Mistake.

ABOUT

THE PREMIUM.

AT THE

OREGON STATE FAIR!

The Committee.

DECIDE IN FAVOR

OF

THE FLORENCE!!

COMPLETING

THE TRIUMPH OF THIS NEW MACHINE,

IT HAVING TAKEN

EACH AND EVERY FIRST PREMIUM.

AWARDED TO

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,

AT THE

Fairs Held on the Pacific Coast

IN 1864.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

Having heard to-day for the first time that the Grover and Baker Sewing Machine Company claim the first Premium on Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Work at the Oregon State Fair, held at Salem, 1864, and being one of the Committee on Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Work at said Fair, I feel it my duty to make, and take pleasure in making, the following statement:

Three (if not all) of the Committee were selected by a Mr. Johnson, (an employee of the Grover & Baker Company,) and after a careful examination of the Sewing Machines and Machine Work on exhibition, and a long consultation, it was finally decided and agreed by the Committee, TO AWARD THE FIRST PREMIUM TO THE FLORENCE MACHINE AS THE BEST MACHINE FOR DOING ALL GRADES OF WORK, and a Premium to the Grover & Baker Machine for embroidery; and the Committee reported such decision to the President of the Fair, Judge Thornton, who wrote out the report and read it to the Committee, as above stated, four of whom signed it without reading it, the other member of the Committee having been called away. The above is a true statement of the views of the Committee and their final decision.

MARY A. HOWE.

STATE OF OREGON, } ss.
County of Linn.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for said County and State, Mary A. Howe, who, being first duly sworn, says the above statement is true, as she verily believes.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my notarial seal, this 4th day of November, 1864.

[Notarial Seal.] J. N. DOLPH,
Notary Public, Multnomah County, Oregon.

STATE OF OREGON, } ss.
County of Linn.

I have read the above statement, (I being one of the Committee mentioned,) and the same is true to the best of my belief.

EMILY C. GRIFFIN.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of December, 1864.

JAMES ELKINS,
County Clerk, Linn County, Oregon

I was one of the five ladies comprising the Committee for the examination of Sewing Machines at the late Oregon State Fair, and am the party referred to above as having been called away before signing our Report. I hereby say that the above statements are true as to the decision of the Committee.

MARY MILLER.

Albany, Oregon, December 13th, 1864.

Copy of the Bogus Report which was fraudulently substituted in the place of the Real Decision of the Committee, and which they signed without reading:

SEPTEMBER 29th, 1864.

We, the undersigned, a Committee appointed at the Fourth Annual Fair of the Oregon State Agricultural Society to examine and report upon the merits of different Sewing Machines on exhibition, have endeavored to perform the duty with care and impartiality. In view of all the facts, we have decided to award the First Premium to the Grover & Baker Machine, and the Second to the Florence. The principal fact influencing our decision in awarding the First Premium to the former, was the circumstance that it embroidered, while the other does not. We have, however, no hesitancy in saying that both have great merits, and we recommend them both to the patronage of the Oregon public.

[Signed]

MARY S. SMITH.

MARY A. HOWE.

EMILY C. GRIFFIN.

MARY ANN S. KNOX.

Committee.

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Buildings of both Brick and Wood, with their

Contents, Insured,

Whether occupied as Dwellings or Stores.

NOTICE.—The Liverpool & London and the Globe Insurance

Companies.—An arrangement has been completed between

the Directors of the Liverpool and London and the Globe, for

the transfer of the business and capital of the Globe to the

Liverpool and London. The Globe has held a leading position

among the English offices. The company was established in

1805, with a capital of One Million Sterling, fully paid in

cash. The Globe office held a large surplus which is divided

among the stockholders, and the million sterling is transferred

to the Liverpool and London.

He stock of the Liverpool and London, par value 2 pounds

sterling, is worth 11 pounds sterling in the market, and the

shares in the Globe, which have been held in the market since

the transfer. With this accession of capital, the assets of the

Liverpool and London now reach \$11,559,525, of which

amount there is over \$1,100,000 invested in the United

States.

WM. E. JOHNSTON, Agent,

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OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, \$600,000

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MORRIS SPEYER,

The Hebrew.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1865 (1865).

AGENCIES.

The following named gentlemen are authorized to solicit subscribers, collect payments, and transact all business pertaining to THE HEBREW:

VIRGINIA CITY, N. T.—Jacob Kaplan, Esq.
 ARIZONA, N. T.—A. E. Shannon, Esq.
 MARYSVILLE—Raphael Katz, Esq.
 GRASS VALLEY—Jacob Marks, Esq.
 SACRAMENTO—Charles Kahn, Esq.
 STOCKTON—Eliel Brown.
 NEW YORK CITY—Sigmund Jacoby, Esq.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

A large number of interior subscribers are still in debt to us for their last year's subscription, and they will materially oblige us by remitting the same at as early a date as possible. As a general thing the majority of subscribers are very prompt, some of whom have already sent us their subscriptions for the present volume in advance, yet there is a large amount still standing on our books as due us, the receipt of which would materially aid us in our business transactions. We hope this hint will suffice.

TO OUR COTEMPORARIES.

We would esteem it a special favor, if our cotemporaries abroad in quoting from our columns would, in crediting THE HEBREW for information or extracts, prefix San Francisco, California. Whilst it is highly gratifying to us to see many articles from our columns honored by insertion in journals in Europe, it would be still more pleasing if the acknowledgment would convey that the intelligence came from the far-off shores of the Occident.

CHURCH AND STATE.

A movement has been inaugurated in the Atlantic States, by one or more of the multitudinous branches of the Christian church, to urge a modification of the Constitution of the United States whereby religious tolerance is to be abrogated and an acknowledgment of Christianity made. The Presbyterian Convention, which lately assembled at Philadelphia, passed resolutions favoring such amendment, although its members must have been fully aware that its adoption would subtract the very keystone of the arch of our free and enlightened government. Besides the utter impracticability of such an amendment, in a political sense, there would be still religious objections. What special branch of Christianity could be represented? Would it depend upon the convictions of the Chief Executive? These are questions of as equally grave a character as the proposition itself, and show conclusively how impracticable it is to incorporate State and Church in our government. There are zealots and bigots in all faiths, but in some of the branches of Christianity a monomania seems to take possession of their adherents, and devotion has to give way to bigotry. A formal religious government exists without specifying the peculiar church it is to uphold. With England we have the Protestant Episcopal, France and a greater portion of Europe maintain Catholicity, Russia and Greece the Greek church. Speaking on this point, Hon. J. W. Forney, in the Philadelphia Press, says:—

"Can the Constitution declare one religion to be true without affirming the other to be false? If American Christians make the supreme law of the land affirm the truth of their creed, can the American Jews, equally loyal and law-abiding, join in that proud declaration, 'We, the people of the United States, do thus ordain?' These are questions for the common sense of the people to answer. It is plain that the toleration of all religions, and the establishment of one may coexist, but it was not upon such a principle that the Republic was established. Our republican means not the toleration of any religion, but the absolute equality of all religions. Anything less than this is the union of Church and State, and, no matter how slight that may be, the precedent is dangerous, and the principle as evil in the germ as in the ultimate development. A wrong to the religious faith of an American citizen is not to be measured by the degree of injury and intolerance; it is absolute in its nature. The Constitution which should announce 'we, the people of the United States, believe the creed of the proposed amendment would be an outrage on those people of the United States who do not believe it, and would make allies of whole bodies of religious men."

This question is not one of religion, but of law. It has nothing to do with the truth of Judaism, Christianity, or any other faith involved in the decision. It is whether any religion, true or false, shall be declared true by national authority. The mere preliminary discussion of the matter has been full of bitterness; we cannot publish all the letters we have received, written on both sides for this reason. But it is clear to our minds that the success of this innovation on our republican principle, the adoption of the amendment, would evoke all the worst elements of sectarian rivalry, injure the cause of true religion, and substitute for the harmony of all our sects a fierce war of recrimination and abuse. Now the Constitution knows neither Jew nor Christian; in this impartial spirit it was created, and so let it remain. We simply wish to do as we are doing now—let all men believe what conscience dictates, and protect them in that belief. The love and worship of God in the natural progress of Christianity need no examples and no masters. All we have to do is to confine the Constitution and the laws to the civil welfare of our fellow citizens. The interests of the Republic demand that Church and State, Religion and Politics, should remain asunder, as one pole from the other."

We call the attention of those who have not purchased their tickets for the masquerade ball, on the 15th of this month. There are but a limited number left, and those who intend to enjoy the festivities of this affair had better procure them soon. The committee are making great preparations to make this ball one of the finest ever given in

It seems to be still the custom among certain journals to affix the religious belief of an Israelite to his name, instead of his nationality, particularly if an incident occurs whereby it can be used in contumely. The Evening Bulletin, in speaking of the recent shocking suicide of Schmidt, calls him a German Jew. It is very true he was an Israelite, but at the same time, his nativity was German. Immediately in connection with this item, came the account of a defalcation in the office of W. Y. Patch, Collector of U. S. Excise Taxes, but the Bulletin did not say he was an American, a Christian, a Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, Unitarian, Universalist, or Catholic. The same paper frequently mentions arrests of parties of foreign birth, without even affixing their nationality—and never in any other case but that of an Israelite has it affixed the religious belief of the party. We have no objection to the truth being known, but a man is a German, he Jew or Gentile, and it is not necessary to stigmatize by such partiality one religion more than another. The Bulletin of the 1st inst., says:

"Complaint has been made that we alluded yesterday to Schmidt as a 'German Jew.' The phrase was, of course, not used offensively, nor to show his religious tenets, but simply as descriptive of a stranger's nationality. It appears to us that some of the Jews of this city are unnecessarily sensitive on the use of such an appellation when applied to crazy folks, or to persons guilty of acts of criminality."

The Jews are not unnecessarily sensitive on this subject, Mr. Bulletin, and your excuse is but a subterfuge. If a man is a German, that term is sufficient to fix his nationality. Suppose he had been a Lutheran or a Catholic, would you have used his religious predilection or faith to fix his nationality? We opine not.

SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—On Tuesday morning about 9 o'clock, a German, named Isaac Schmidt, shot a man and then committed suicide. He returned two weeks since from Mexico, and had taken lodgings at the William Tell House, on Bush street. A few days previous to the tragedy something wrong was noticed about him, but no attention was paid to it, as he appeared, if insane, to be perfectly harmless. On Monday morning he had a conversation with a man named Francis Lonneux, about his brother-in-law in New York. Tuesday morning both took breakfast together, and after Schmidt had finished he walked to the bar, and drew a derringer pistol and shot Lonneux, who was near and reading a paper at the time. The latter fell, immediately mortally wounded. Schmidt then shot himself and ran upstairs to his room, laid down in bed, and took a large bowie knife and stabbed himself several times, death ensuing immediately. He was conveyed to the Coroner's office, where an autopsy was held, which showed that death was caused by the pistol ball entering the heart. Schmidt has been in California since 1848, has been for the last few years in bad luck, and must have committed this horrible deed whilst insane. He was a native of Hitténbach, Bavaria, Germany, about 48 years of age, and had a married sister in New York. His remains were interred in the "Home of Peace" Cemetery.

MADAME ESTHER CREMIEUX. (Marini) died at Marseilles on the 7th of November last, aged seventy-five years. She was a descendant of a patriarchal family which came from Syria to Marseilles, comprising among its branches, the Altaras, the Marinis, the Sciamas and many others who have contributed liberally to the formation of Jewish society and Jewish institutions in that city. The charity of Madame Cremieux was of the most liberal character, and her elevated position in society enabled her to acquire an influence and power which she never exercised but in the most generous manner. Her death was universally mourned.

PARISIAN ITEMS.—It has been decided not to remove the Rabbinnical to the Boulevard Richard-Lenoir. Two new temples are to be erected; work on one has been commenced in Rue de la Victoire, and the other on the Marais has been established in the Place Royal. The cost of the latter will be about four million of francs, and it will be completed within two years. The Israelites have established a school for instruction in the mechanical arts. M. Ph. Aupach has been made *conseiller* of the "Court de Cassation." This is the first time an Israelite has been called to such a high judicial position. Another co-religionist, M. Gust. Berdardides, was some time since appointed Advocate-General to the same Court.

A history of the rise and progress of the Jewish community of Paris, shows that the first congregation was formed in 1770, who met in a room in a building in the rue Saint-Andre-des-Arts. The same edifice, altered and improved, was used until 1829, when they removed to the synagogue which had its entrance from the rue Veithols. The original congregation was composed of exiles from Spain and Portugal, but before 1780 a number of Germans and Poles joined the community. Their first Synagogue was Jacob Hollander, and no Israelite could settle in Paris without his authority, he being held responsible for their conduct; and this regulation was continued in force until February, 1811.

Two hundred thousand francs are annually distributed in Paris, by the Jewish Charitable Committee, of which nearly one-fourth is contributed by the Rothschild family.

It is stated that M. De Rothschild, in speaking of the Menken, called her "the inspired Deborah of her race." Whether he meant a horse race, or the race of her fathers, the title at best is questionable.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

(From the Resident Correspondent of THE HEBREW.)

New York, January 4, 1865.

EDITORS ALTA:—The holidays have at last closed, and with them have subsided the hurry and bustle which have been noticed in our thoroughfares during the past two or three weeks. This year, especially New Year's Day, has been celebrated with unusual zest by all the inhabitants of Gotham, and even our co-religionists who have their Rosh Hashanah to mark the epoch of a new annum, have not failed to enter enthusiastically, I might say, into the observance of the first of January, 1865, as a day of festivity and merry-making.

Long before the arrival of that momentous occasion, preparations were made to celebrate it properly, and long lists of "calls" were made out, confectionary orders given, carriages hired, and all, whether young or old, Jew or Christian, hailed the advent of the New Year with joy and gladness; and we cannot blame even our co-religionists that they observe this day so generally. For although it is true that we have a New Year, "Rosh Hashanah," long before the advent of the first of January, yet still it is not at all out of place, but on the contrary highly appropriate and even necessary that we observe the latter day. For while Rosh Hashanah marks the birth of the Jewish religious New Year, the first day of January is the commencement of the civil annum, and the Israelites are as much concerned in the observance of the latter as in the former, and besides we are not a civil people?—of course we are—and it therefore is not in the least improper or out of place on our part to join in the general hilarity attendant upon the arrival of the first of January. Let us always observe this day as one of the most important holidays of the year, and while we receive and pay the compliments of the season, let us also remember our less fortunate brethren whom Providence has not provided with the means to partake of these festivities, and let it be a day of joy and happiness to every heart, and may both Christian and Jew unite on that occasion in doing acts of kindness and benevolence towards their poor, so that the first day of January may also be to them the new year of their prosperity and the termination of their woe. In fine, our co-religionists should on that day dispense charity with a magnanimous hand, and I doubt whether any will even find fault with the fact that the Israelites observe two days for new year.

Speaking of charity reminds me of the meeting of the Young Men's Hebrew Fund Association that took place recently. This association was founded about fourteen years ago by several well-known Israelites of this city, for the purpose of distributing fuel, every winter, among those of our denomination whose means would not permit them to brave the hardships of Jack Frost. Since its organization the society has done much good in this manner, and many a hearth has been rendered bright and cheerful through the munificence of the Fuel Association. It now counts about 410 members, and it is expected that by the general meeting to be held early in the month of Nissan, its number will be doubled. At the convention held a week ago, two new directors were chosen, the annual dues increased from two to three dollars, and a tribute of respect paid to the memory of their lately deceased member George Godfrey, Esq. Distributions of coal and wood are made every week and each member has the right to recommend deserving families or persons to the attention of the proper committee. It is hardly necessary for me to say that the Fuel Association is one of the most important Jewish charitable institutions in the city, and receives ample encouragement from our wealthy and benevolent co-religionists.

A new Jewish Journal entitled the *Rebecca*, and printed in German, has been started in Syracuse, a populous town of this State. It is edited by Dr. Sarnier and promises to be a valuable addition to the Jewish Press of America. It is to be hoped that the *Rebecca*, like the maiden of old, will always stand near the well (of knowledge) ready to provide all with the proper substance wherewith to quench their thirst for religious information.

The ball question occupies the minds of almost all our young co-religionists, and now one can with safety assert that the torporous season has begun. No less than twenty balls and soirees will be given during this and the next month.

On Monday the 9th inst., the "Young Men's Re-Union" takes place at the new ball rooms in this city, entitled the Everett Rooms. These affairs are always the most select, fashionable and showy of the season, and this year it is said the ball of the "Young Men's Reunion" will out rival all their former attempts. I shall be there to report proceedings and if I deem it of sufficient interest for your readers I will transmit an account.

The Literary Constellation, a well known literary society of this city, gave their fourth entertainment on the 25th ult. The exercises were of a literary and musical character and passed off to the satisfaction of all present.

The Hebrew Literary Union, an older and a larger association than the above, composed mostly of professional men, have taken example by the L. C., and have entered upon a new plan of organization, so as to enable them to give at stated times, public literary soirees.

With the closing of the Italian opera under Maretzky, another troupe has sprung into existence in this city, styled the "Italian Opera Buffa." Miss Lisa Harris, the young Jewish prima donna, of whom I have already written you, takes the leading roles. They commence with Donizetti's "Elixir of Love."

The great triumph of Maretzky's troupe during the past season of three months, has been the production of "Don Sebastian." This opera is full of fine situations and music, and the impresario spared no expense in bringing it upon the stage as completely as possible. The scenery was grand, and I doubt whether European managers could have produced the opera in a more magnificent style. The opera has been well attended throughout, and I have little fear but that Maretzky has cleared a large surplus. In fact all our amusement places have prospered during the last autumn, the people being seemingly unconscious of the value of greenbacks, and therefore squandering them in every direction.

The B'nai B'rith in this city are in the same

condition as when last I wrote. The Mordecai Lodge, the new lodge that was recently installed in the B. B., is progressing rapidly both in members and finances. During the past few weeks since their organization, about a dozen young men on an average were initiated every meeting night. It will, without doubt, be among the finest branches of the Order, since it is composed almost entirely of young and enterprising men. It is a matter of much pleasure to observe the zest with which the youthful portion of our community are working for this Order—for where there is youth there is energy, perseverance and strength, and the time has almost arrived when it will be necessary for the B'nai B'rith to show to the outside world the power and extent of its resources and influence in combating against the attempts which are now being made by some bigots to banish religious liberty from the Constitution of the United States. Your readers have no doubt already read of the late convention held in Philadelphia, and it will not, therefore, be necessary for me to recount their proceedings; suffice it to say that their action has warned us to be on our guard lest the great heritage of our fathers, freedom of worship, be snatched from our grasp and we be reduced to the enslaved and subjugated condition of many of our European brethren. The B'nai B'rith will yet have to come forward and show its might in defending the rights of Israelites, and, therefore, it is necessary that the Order be prepared for the momentous occasion, and when it does arrive, to act with dignity and with power.

The Isaiah Lodge No. 49, held their annual election on the 27th ult., at which the following officers were chosen: President, N. Berliner; Vice-President, I. Heyman; Recording-Secretary, A. Blumenthal; Financial Secretary, M. Strauss; Treasurer, J. Goldberg.

The Maimonides Library entertainments are taking place as usual every fortnight. The last one took place on the 25th ult., at which A. Blumenstein delivered a discourse on the "Press," and Miss C. Hofheimer, a celebrated amateur pianist of this city, entertained the audience with music. The next one will be held on the 8th inst., at which Dr. Eisler will occupy the speaker's stand, and Master Heine, a violin virtuoso, will perform. Arrangements are being made to introduce some important changes into the Maimonides Society, and for this purpose a convention of all the lodges has been called. They will meet soon, when I shall acquaint you with the proceedings. In the meantime, believe me to be even as heretofore, your faithful messenger and

MERCURY.

JEWISH ITEMS.

SELECTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE HEBREW.

SERBIA.—Sad to say, that the Servian authorities continue their course of barbarism against the Jews. The *Maguid* has lately called attention to another outburst of this persecuting spirit. Juda Kohen, a co-religionist, is a native of Schabatz, Serbia, but had not acquired the special right of settlement. Nevertheless, he and his family resided there for years without molestation. Suddenly he received an intimation that, being a Jew, he could no longer be tolerated at Schabatz, and therefore must quit the place within three days. And as he, within so short a period, could not arrange all his affairs so as to be able to quit the place for good, he, despite his entreaties and protestations, was cast into prison and kept there for ten days, amidst thieves and robbers. Having been expelled by force, he went to Belgrade, the capital, and there obtained a governmental passport, authorizing him to return to Schabatz in order to fetch his family and dispose of his property. But scarcely arrived in the town, he was again arrested, and sentenced to thirty days imprisonment. All representations of the Jews to the authorities were in vain. Poor Kohen is still in Prison, and all this for no other reason than because he is a Jew.—J. C.

A Vienna letter of a late date, says:—The College of Rabbis in this capital has just made an important declaration. In answer to an interrogation by the Criminal Tribunal of Vienna, whether the synagogue, the College of Rabbis replied that the Talmud is not a canonical book in the sense which the Catholic church gives to that word, but that nevertheless the part which contains the prescriptions (called *Halachischer Theil*), with the exception of the restrictions necessitated by the conditions of the state, has the force of law for the religious practices of the Jews; whilst the explanatory portion of the Talmud (called *Haggadischer Theil*), has no importance except for archaeologists, who study the social life and literature of the Jews. A new Jewish synagogue will shortly be built at Ottakring, near Vienna. This will make the third new synagogue in the course of a year. If this continues, Vienna, the capital of a Catholic monarchy, will soon have as many synagogues as churches. Judaism is making great advances in Austria.

THE NUMBER OF JEWS.—The subjoined paragraph, which lately appeared in the *Manchester Examiner*, requires some correction. It is not true that in England, France, and Belgium the number of Jews is diminishing. Their increase in England within the last 50 years has at least been threefold. In France it has all but doubled itself during the same period; and the settlement of Jews in Belgium can, we believe, not be traced beyond the present century. No population has in Europe so largely increased within the last 50 years as the Jewish. This statistics clearly show:—There are now in the world about 5,000,000 Jews. About half that number are in Europe. Russia alone comprises 1,200,000. It is remarkable that in England, France, and Belgium, where the Jewish race is completely emancipated, the number is diminishing, whilst it is increasing elsewhere. At Frankfurt-on-the-Maine there is one Jew to every 16 Christians. In France there are 80,000 Jews, in England 42,000.

HOW A CHRISTIAN SCHOOL IS BECOMING UN-CHRISTIANIZED.—At Thorn, in Prussia, there is a girl's school, which is attended by Jewish children. The director of the institution, an enlightened gentleman, permitted the rabbi of the place to give religious instruction to his co-religionists in the school. This was too much for the Catholic priest of the place. He laid an information against the director with the authorities, charging him with un-Christianizing the school, by permitting its Jewish pupils to be instructed in their religion. The Government actually sent an inspector to inquire into the matter, and on his report no further regard was paid to his denunciation. Yet these priests, without the least scruple, intrude upon the Jewish schools, and being authorized by the Government, frequently usurp the whole management of these institutions, to the very exclusion of the rabbis.

VIENNA.—The votaries of Hebrew literature will learn with great sorrow the death of Professor J. Pinsker, which took place on October 29th, at Vienna. He was a native of Galicia, held for a considerable period with great distinction, the office of Professor of Oriental Lan-

guages in the Imperial high school at Odessa. Later in life he retired, went to Vienna, and there pursued his learned researches. The first was entitled *קורת דבורה*, which contained contributions to the history of the Karaites; the second was an "Introduction to the Babylonian Hebrew system of vocalization" (punctuation). He left behind several other interesting manuscripts on kindred subjects, which it is hoped will in due time be published.—A. Z. I.

BADEN.—**RESULT OF ANOTHER GRIEVANCE.**—A sad characteristic of the past age was the insulting arbitrariness with which the religious rights of the Jews were disregarded. By a law passed in 1834, the Jews of the Grand Duchy of Baden were incapacitated from superintending their own schools. The office of school inspector in every place was intrusted to the clergyman, and neither the rabbi nor any other member of the Jewish community was allowed in the communal school to exercise any of the functions reserved exclusively for the minister of the Christian religion. The Jews might establish a school of their own, salary the teachers, and bear the whole burden, but its inspector might be a member of the dominant church. This grievance has just been redressed, by the abolition of the unjust law.—J. C.

HAMBURG.—We have lately shown our readers an example of what strict orthodoxy is doing at Frankfurt, where the *דבר* was restored at great expense. We will now present to our readers another from Hamburg, and which we copy from the *Israelit*. "There," writes our cotemporary, "on Simhath-Torah last, during the circuits round the *Beimh*, an old and feeble man accidentally dropped the scroll of the law which he was carrying. In consequence thereof the Chief Rabbi, in accordance with the orthodox custom, proclaimed a fast of three days for all those who were present in the synagogue when the accident occurred."

FLORENCE.—**THE GHETTO.**—The transfer of the capital of Italy to Florence is also likely favorably to affect the fate of the Jews there. Space being required for new buildings, the unsightly Ghetto, to which the Jews were formerly confined, will soon disappear, and thus the last vestige of former oppression will be obliterated. There are two synagogues at Florence; but as they are not large enough for the increasing congregations, a third is now being built. It will be a stately and beautiful building.—A. Z. d. I.

EXTRAORDINARY LEVITY.—A Jewish resident of Rotterdam had his two young daughters baptised; but determined to bring up his only son as a Jew, that he might say *Kaddish* for him after his death. What will our conversion society say to this extraordinary logic?—A. Z. d. I.

THE FIRST CENTENARY OF THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF VIENNA.—The current year is the hundredth since the formation of the existing Jewish community at Vienna. Dr. G. Wolf, of that city, has lately published an interesting pamphlet on the history of this congregation. "Three times," he writes, "were the Jews expelled from Vienna—not a remnant was to be found. Everything reminding of Jews and Judaism was each time totally destroyed; and yet each time a new congregation arose. The first expulsion took place in the year 1340, at the time of the 'black death,' when persecution of the Jews was the order of the day. The second expulsion took place in the year 1421; 110 of them were publicly burnt—the others fled. Their houses were confiscated for the benefit of the university, which was then being founded. Jewish property thus contributed its share towards the establishment of this famous seat of learning. The last expulsion took place in the year 1670. The houses of the Jews were sold for a mere song to the citizens, and the proceeds used to pay their debts; their principal synagogue was transformed into a church. But as early as the year 1673 they returned; however, it was only in the year 1764 that an imperial decree granted them permission to stay for life, and from that period may be dated the organization of the new community. For eighty years longer the struggle for existence was continued. At this moment there exist no restrictions whatever, and there is perhaps no city in Germany in which there is so little prejudice against the Jews as at Vienna."

AUSTRIA.—We some time ago stated that a baptized Jew had in Austria returned to Judaism, such reconversion now being allowed. A correspondent who writes to the *U. I.* states that this announcement is an error, no such case having as yet occurred; but that baptized repentant Jewish families are prepared to return to the religion of their fathers as soon as it shall have been settled that they can do so with impunity.

BADEN.—Prime Minister Stabel appointed Mr. Hoimerding of Carlsruhe district, judge, Mr. Ellstadter assistant judge at Mannheim, and Mr. Regensburger, district attorney at Heidelberg. These three Jewish lawyers are the first judges of this persuasion in Germany. So the government of Baden made the beginning in breaking down this antiquated and miserable remains of the dark ages in Germany.

The little synagogue of Fontainebleau, near Paris, can boast of the most beautiful scholoh or courtyard, in the world—the park of the Imperial residence. The holidays are there celebrated with unusual pomp and ceremony.

The Society of Japhet, in Paris, has recently appropriated a large hall on the new Boulevard des Capucines, which has been consecrated to purposes of Divine worship. Grand Rabbi Lissor was to have delivered a discourse there on Simhath Torah evening.

The inauguration soiree of the Alemania, given last Saturday evening, was a success, in every sense of the term. Such an array of beauty and so happy a party we venture to say, has not graced a ball room in this city for years. Before 10 o'clock the hall was filled. The decorations were neat, the music excellent, and the supper provided, everything that could be wished for. The Committee of Arrangements deserve great credit for their exertions in making this affair so pleasant to all participants. We return our thanks to the Committee for favors extended to us, and trust the future soirees of the Alemania will meet with the same success as did their first one.

The Sixth Regiment, California Militia, will take a benefit this evening, at Maguire's Opera House, when a fine bill will be presented. This Regiment is composed entirely of Germans, of whom a great many are co-religionists, and it is one of our finest military organizations. We trust they will realize something handsome.

The *Archives Israelites*, of Paris, one of the most influential of Jewish publications, has attained the twenty-fifth year of its existence.

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J. O. B. B.

(Eingeliefert von S. C.)

Geschäftler Herr Rebatteur! Das warme Interesse, welches Sie stets an dem Gelingen und dem Aufschwunge des Ordens V. B. A. nehmen, bürgt mir dafür, daß Ihnen folgende Mitteilung nicht unwillkommen sein wird. Bei der letzten Versammlung der District Grand Lodge No. 4, J. O. B. B., wo Manches zum Wohle des Ordens mit Gediegenheit verhandelt und besprochen wurde, ist auch unter Anderem ein Vitzge- such aus Virginia City, um Genehmigung eine Schweißerloge dieses Ordens daselbst in deutscher Sprache organisieren zu dürfen, bewilligt worden. Es liegt in der Natur des Menschen, sich dem Menschen anzuschließen. Schon dem ersten Ger- denjoh wurde gesagt: Es wäre nicht gut, wenn der Mensch allein fiele; und wo das Assoziationsrecht auf solch breiter Bahn wie in Amerika sich befin- det, ist die Erscheinung von Innungen (Berberu- rungen) eine allgütige, und in besonderer sin- zolge Vereine, die Wohlthätigkeit und Gerecht- zung Zwecke haben, stets notwendige und erfruc- liche Einrichtungen, die, um den im Leben hier so unermessenen Schicksalschlägen durch hilfreiche unermüdeten Freunde in Virginia City, um Bildung des Ordens, dessen Grundpfeiler, Wohltha- ten, Brüderliebe und Eintracht, ein begründet- liche, und die Genehmigung von Seiten der vereinigten Logen der District Grand Lodge No. 4, J. O. B. B., nicht aus- bleiben konnte, so daß das Entstehen einer zweiten Loge des J. O. B. B. in Virginia City in möglicher Nähe in Aussicht stehen dürfte.

Deutsches Theater.

Wir sind erfreut über die zweite Abonnements- Vorstellung des Herrn Meubert, welche am letzten Freitag über die Bühne ging, besser bedachten zu können, wie über die frühere. Die gegebene Piece „Die Eine weint und die Andere lacht“ nach dem französischen von Herrmann, liegt in den darzu- stellenden Charakteren der Kräfte unserer Bühnen- mitglieder näher, und der größte Theil der Par- thien konnte passend besetzt werden. Der Genius des Dichters spielt in diesem Sensations-Stück theilweis auf den jüdischen Seiten der weiblichen Seele, führt uns ein Bild echter, doch leider in der fer profanen Welt felsen gefundenen Weiblichkeit vor, im Gegensatz zu einem kalten, berechneten, beuchersischen Weib, welches wie viele ihrer jetzt noch lebenden Mitgeschwestern gleichfalls zum weiblichen Geschlecht gehört. Die Intrigue des Stücks ist recht gut angelegt, und unterhält mit vielen Effect-Szenen gewand durchgeführt.

Fraulein Quantius „Anna Rex“ war in ihrer Partie ganz vorzüglich, nur sollte die junge Dame darauf achten, in den Szenen tiefenfundener Weib- lichkeit, die Stimme nicht allzu sehr sinken zu lassen; die Scene des letzten Aktes, wo die trauernde Witwe die unerwartete Nachricht von der Ankunft ihres noch lebenden Gatten erhält, war meisterhaft; die scharfe Grenze vom Hochgefühl zum trübseligen Leben ist bei der Vergleichung des Stücks fühlbar schwer zu beachten, wurde jedoch hier mit vie- lem tact streng innegehalten, und der Effect war ergreifend.

Mad. Hilsfeld „Anna Banneau“ war als intri- guantes, heuchlerisches Weib, nicht das was sie wohl sein sollte; die Partie war gut gelernt, aber nicht recht verstanden. Anna Banneau ist ein weltgeschultes Weib, demüthig und niedergedrückt in den Augen der Welt, dem zu führenden Manne gegenüber mit thranenumflossenen Augen sanft gir- rend, dagegen stolz und selbstständig vor dem Notar, von dem sie weiß daß er ihren Charakter erkannt. Madame Hilsfeld gab uns von diesem Charakter nur ein sehr mattes Bild.

Der eigenthümliche Charakter des Notar Bi- baut wurde von Herrn Meubert ziemlich passend dargestellt, einige Szenen waren recht gelungen.

Fraulein Herrmann hatte sich recht viel Mühe gegeben dem darzustellenden Charakter „Madame Rex“ richtig vorzuführen, und sind wir vorläufig durch das „Wollen“ mit dem Gegebenen zufrieden.

Die kleine Partie der „Laurence“ wurde von Mad. Meubert, wie nicht anders zu erwarten stand, sehr gut durchgeführt, ebenso die Partie des Herrn Niemeyer als „Porel“.

Wenngleich die Partie des Herrn Hilsfeld, „Vincent“ nur eine untergeordnete war, so kann dieser Herr dieselbe doch zu seinen glänzendsten jäh- len, Spiel und Waise waren vorzüglich, und jede Bewegung des alten Mannes, obgleich berechnet, natürlich.

Herr Bieder zeigte uns, daß er selbst in Beden- ken „Hollen immer „der Bieder“ bleibt. Das Schreier-Trio war weder vom Dichter sehr be- rücksichtigt, noch bot ihr Spiel etwas Bemerkens- werthes dar.

Herr Hilsfeld zeigte an, daß heute Abend eine Vorstellung zu seinem Gunsten stattfinden werde, zu welcher derselbe zwei sehr interessante Lustspiele „Die Baskille“ und „Der Kapellmeister von Vene- dig“ gewählt hat. Herr Hilsfeld gehört zu den besten Mitgliedern unserer Bühne, und steht hoch in der Gunst des Publikums, welches es gewiß nicht fehlen lassen wird, ihrem Liebling durch ein ge- drängt volles Haus, ihre Mühe zu beweisen.

Heute Abend findet die Benefiz-Vorstel- lung für das 6. (deutsche) Regiment in Ma- guires Opernhaus statt. Zur Aufführung kom- men: „Festliche a night“, Katharina & Pen- truchio, und „Uncle Sam“. Wir wünschen dem Geschehen ein volles Haus.

New Advertisements.

American Theater.

Sanfome Straße, zw. Sacramento u. California.

San Francisco's Deutsche Bühne.

Unter der Direction von Adolph Meubert.

Heute, Freitag Abend, den 27. Jan

(Mit aufgehobenem Abonnement.)

Zum Benefiz von Ferdinand Hilsfeld!

Zum Erkenne:

Die Baskille,

oder

Wer Andern eine Grube gräbt, fällt selbst

hinein.

Aufspiel in 3 Acten von Berger.

Zum Schluß:

Der Kapellmeister von Venedig!

Benedictine-Quintette in einem Akt von Dreichenstein.

[Zweite Abonnements-Vorstellung.]

Die Gänge:

8 Uhr Polka, nach Paul Julien,

komponirt und executirt von Ferd. Hilsfeld.

Logen... \$10 00 | Dressirette u. Parquet \$10 00

Parterre 50 Cts. | Gallerie... 25 Cts.

Aufführung 7½ Uhr. Anfang 8 Uhr.

Reservirte Eise sind noch heute von 9 bis

Uhr im American Theater zu haben.

Plätze, welche für die Abonnements-Vor-

stellung reservirt wurden, sind für diese Vorstel-

lung nicht gültig.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT ON NORTH SIDE of Eddy street, 112 feet west of Leavenworth, hard finish; gas and water; 10 rooms.

HOUSE AND LOT, north side Mission street, west of Fifth; hard finish; gas and water; 11 rooms.

HOUSE AND LOT, north side of Mission street, west of Fourth; gas and water; 9 rooms.

HOUSE AND LOT, south side of Post street, west of Hyde; lot 23x137½; house 5 rooms, hard finished.

HOUSE AND LOT, west side Taylor street, between Washington and Clay; 9 rooms; gas and water, with carriage way.

HOUSE AND LOT, south side Clay street, west of Taylor; gas, water; 9 rooms new; lot has two fronts.

HOUSE AND LOT, 20x60, south side Green Street, near Kearny.

HOUSE AND LOT on south side of Bush street, twenty feet east of Powell, six rooms.

HOUSE, fourteen rooms, gas and water; LOT 68x137½ west side Taylor street, near Pine.

HOUSE, 6 rooms; LOT 25x62½, with good water, east side of Auburn street, between Jackson and Pacific. Price \$1400

HOUSE AND LOT on the south side of Washington 117 feet west of Powell; 6 rooms, hard finished, \$1,900.

HOUSE AND LOT, east side Stockton street, 60 feet south of Jackson street; 14 rooms; gas and water.

HOUSE of 8 rooms, hard finished, No. 32 Tehama street, north side, between First and Second streets, \$3,100.

GEORGE W. DAM, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 422 Montgomery St.

REMOVAL.

WM. P. TAAFFE,

IMPORTER AND JOBBER

OF

Dry Goods,

WILL REMOVE FEBRUARY 4 TO

No. 107 Battery Street,

BETWEEN CALIFORNIA AND PINE,

(REESE'S BLOCK.)

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New Advertisements.

ASTONISHING!

NEW SYSTEM

AT

M. FRIEDLANDER'S

No. 2 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Corner of Market.

The undersigned begs the Ladies and Public

of San Francisco and vicinity to call at his

place of business, No. 2 Montgomery street,

corner of Market, where they will find it to be

the real truth and no humbug, that in spite of

all the other retailers, he will sell all articles

belonging to the dry goods line TEN PER CENT.

CHEAPER THAN ELSEWHERE, because all his

goods are imported direct from Europe. His

system is entirely new, only in fact ONE PRICE

and NO SECOND WILL BE TAKEN. Therefore be

sure to call in and satisfy yourselves of the

truth, at

M. Friedlander's,

No. 2 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Corner of Market. ja20-3m

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New Advertisements.

100,000 First Class

N. Y. Cigars,

WHICH MUST BE SOLD WITHIN TEN DAYS.

For particulars apply to

H. FITTE,

509 CHAY STREET, Room No. 3.

ROSENBAUM'S BITTERS

Create a Healthy Appetite.

ROSENBAUM'S BITTERS

Cure Dyspepsia, Diarrhea and Constipation.

ROSENBAUM'S BITTERS

Invigorate the System and enliven the mind.

ROSENBAUM'S BITTERS

Overcome the effects of Drunkenness and Late Hours.

ROSENBAUM'S BITTERS

Cure all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

ROSENBAUM'S BITTERS

Are Palatable to the Taste.

They are the

BEST BITTERS IN THE MARKET

And when once used will always be called

for again.

They are made in the most careful manner

FROM PURE OLD WHEAT WHISKEY,

Medicated from Roots and Herbs.

Especially adapted for the cure of all stomachic

diseases and liver complaints.

Try Them and You will be Satisfied.

For sale everywhere by Druggists and Liquor

Dealers, or by

N. B. JACOBS & CO.

423 Front Street, San Francisco.

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Miscellaneous.

Goodchaux Bros. & Co.
Being about to Remove their Wholesale Business
to Battery Street, have placed in the
Retail Department of

AUSTIN & SCHMITT

AN EXTRA STOCK OF

\$75,000 WORTH

OF THE BEST ASSORTED

AND MOST DESIRABLE STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS!

Ever offered in the market, and at a less price than

the same quality of similar goods can be bought for

in this city.

AUSTIN and SCHMITT can, with confidence,

assure their customers and the public generally,

that the above amount of goods will be sold at

prices exceedingly low.

NO. 427 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Between Sacramento and California Streets.

ALBERT KUNER,

Seal Engraver.

Society and Masonic Seals Executed

In the best manner.

621 WASHINGTON STREET.

San Francisco. de25 tf

H. ZACHARIAS,

Watchmaker

AND JEWELER,

NO. 538 KEARNY STREET,

Between Sacramento and California, San Francisco.

I receive by every steamer a large assortment of

Gold and Silver Watches and Diamonds. California

Jewelry manufactured. Also, a full assortment of

Silverware, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, and Jerome's

Marine Clocks, always on hand.

Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

Watches and Jewelry repaired and warranted

at lowest prices. ju3 tf

FINE BOYS' SUITS

AND

Gentlemen's Fine Clothing,

In Great Variety, at

C. A. FLETCHER'S,

NO. 1 MASONIC TEMPLE,

Corner Montgomery and Post streets.

BOYS' SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

Being the only House where they are manufactured

in the city. A Good Fit always guaranteed. and

Vertraulicher Medicinischer Rath und

Behandlung.

N. S. Arnold,

Importer and Dealer in

HARDWARE,

306 BATTERY STREET,

Second Door South of Commercial, San Francisco

oc14 tf

Save Your Teeth!

E. F. BUNNELL, Rooms, 611

Clay Street. Do not have your

Teeth Extracted. DR. BUNNELL

pledges himself to save every tooth

that aches from exposure of the nerve, and will re-

fund the charge for the operation and extract the

tooth free of charge in every case of failure. Teeth

filled with gold, artificial bone, and gold lithodeon,

and warranted.

Plate teeth on vulcanite base, the best material

yet discovered; also, if preferred, on gold; either

warranted to fit.

N. B.—More than one thousand aching teeth

have been saved consecutively, without the loss of

one. de2

The Reason Why Everybody Uses

THE

STANDARD SOAP COMPANY'S

CONCENTRATED

Erasive Soft Soap,

OR

WASHING POWDER,

In First—It is cheaper.

Second—It is more effective.

Third—It saves labor.

Fourth—Clothes washed with it are beautifully

white and clear.

No prudent housekeeper would be without it after

having once used it.

For sale by Grocers and Druggists generally.

Manufactured by

207 COMMERCIAL STREET, Below Front.

ja13

HARMONY HALL,

Concert and Billiard

Saloon,

Connecting with a fine

SHOOTING GALLERY.

No. 601 Sacramento Street,

Corner Montgomery street, San Francisco.

The Proprietors have made it their object to

keep only the best kinds of Wines and Liquors,

and will do their utmost to please their guests.

Music furnished (by the best Musicians) for Balls,

Miscellaneous.

Joseph A. Donohoe,

San Francisco.

Eugene Kelly,

New York.

DONOHUE, KELLY & CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO,

EUGENE KELLY & CO.,

NEW YORK,

BANKERS.

Exchange on New York

BANK OF LONDON, LONDON,

BANK OF IRELAND.

OF THE

British and Californian

Banking Company,

(Limited.)

Subscribed Capital, \$5,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 73 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

THIS AGENCY HAS BEEN REMOVED TO

the Company's building, No. 424 CALIFOR-

NIA STREET, CORNER LEIDESDORFF and is

now prepared to transact a GENERAL BANKING

BUSINESS: receive DEPOSITS in current account;

issue CERTIFICATES; draw SIGHT and TIME

BILLS; purchase and sell BULLION; give

PAPER; MAKE ADVANCES on satisfactory colla-

teral securities, and BILLS OF LADING of Ship-

ments of SILVER and COPPER ORES, GRAIN, &c.,

to ENGLAND.

OFFICE,

No. 424 California Street, Near Leidesdorff.

HENRY S. BABCOCK, Manager.

JAMES IRELAND, Sub Manager. dec2 tf

HENTSCH & BERTON

BANKERS.

DRAW EXCHANGE IN SUMS TO SUIT ON

De Rham & Co. New York.

Melby, Forget & Co. Liverpool.

Morris Prevost & Co. London.

Hentsch, Lutscher & Co. Paris.

G. de Blonay & Co. Paris.

Musard, Andrieux & Co. Paris.

Mirabaud, Paccard & Co. Paris.

Pillet, Willet & Co. Paris.

Hentsch & Co. Geneva (Switz.)

Commercial Bank of Geneva. Geneva.

Lombard, Older & Co. Geneva.

A. & L. Galopin Bros. Geneva.

Ph. Boget & Son. Geneva.

Schleicher, Bros. Berlin.

Luteroth & Co. Hamburg.

B. Metzler, Sons & Co. Frankfurt a. M.

Purchase certificates of deposits, bonds,

and general securities at current rates. Receive

deposits and transact a general banking business.

An assay office is attached to the bank, and liberal

advances will be made on precious metals assayed

by them. oc28-1m

JOHN SIME & CO.,

Bankers,

COR. MONTGOMERY AND CLAY STS.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK

For Sale at Current Rates.

Gold and Silver Bars Bought and Sold.

CHECKS ON B. F. HASTINGS & CO.

At Sacramento and Virginia City.

COLLECTIONS MADE.

ja29 tf

SATHER & CO.,

BANKERS,

Cor. Montgomery & Commercial streets,

SELLS EXCHANGE IN SUMS TO SUIT

ON

American Exchange Bank - New York

Drexel, Winthrop & Co. - Philadelphia

Speyer, Vills & Co. - Boston

Geo. Peabody & Co. - London.

Also,

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS

On New York and Philadelphia.

Discount Business Paper, purchase Gold and Sil-

ver Bullion and Mint Certificates. j122 tf

ALLEN'S

LUNG BALSAM!

The Remedy for Curing

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS,

ASTHMA, CROUP,

Diseases of the Throat, Bronchitis,

Pains and Oppression of the Chest

or Lungs, Difficult Breathing, and

all the Diseases of the Pulmonary

Organs.

ITS ACTION IS EXPECTORANT, ALTERA-

tive, Sudorific, Sedative, Diaphoretic and Diu-

retic, which renders it one of the most valuable re-

medies known for curing diseases of the lungs. It ex-

pects expectoration, and causes the lungs to throw

off the phlegm or mucus; changes the Secretions

and Purifies the Blood; heals the irritated parts;

gives strength to the digestive organs; brings the

liver to its proper action, and imparts strength to

Miscellaneous.

JOHN BACH,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

GUNS

AND

PISTOLS,

SPORTING APPARATUS, ETC.,

408 Commercial Street, near Battery.

SAN FRANCISCO.

MAKES AND REPAIRS, ALL KINDS OF

Fire Arms. All work promptly executed, and

warranted well done. An assortment of double and

single barrel Guns. Colt's Revolvers, of all sizes.

All descriptions of Shot, Powder, Lead, Percussion

Caps, &c., Wholesale and Retail. Generally on hand.

Equipment required by Sportsmen, Miners, and the

Military. no18-2m

GREENBERG & MANDEL,

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE,

WHITE AND DECORATED CHINA,

Plated and Britannia Ware,

Looking Glasses, Trays, Cutlery,

Kerosene Oil, Camphene Lamps, Lanterns,

Coal Oil, Fancy Goods, &c.,

624 SACRAMENTO ST. [624

Particular attention paid to Family, Hotel

and Restaurant Wares.

Please call and examine. mr11 tf

J. W. Winter,

Zahnarzt,

611 Claystraße, zwei Thüren westlich von Mont.

Seit 16 Jahren praktizire ich in Californien

und verleihe jede jährliche Operation 25 P. C.

bilfiger, als irgend ein anderer guter Zahnarzt in

der Stadt. Kommt und überzeugt sich selbst.

Removal! Removal!!

E. F. BUNNELL, SURGEON

DENTIST, has removed from 51 Sec-

ond street to No. 611 Clay Street,

two doors above Montgomery. Per-

sons desiring the best Dental Work, at reasonable

prices, can secure the same at this office. de2

BUSWELL & Co.,

BOOKBINDERS, PAPER-RULERS,

AND

Blank-Book Manufacturers,

509 CLAY STREET and 508 COMMERCIAL STREET

Between Montgomery and Sansome, San Francisco.

ja29-1f

CANS & WOLF,

Clay Street Market

STALLS NOS. 1 & 2.

The Finest Quality of American Beef, Veal,

Mutton, Lamb, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

de30

"Every Man in His Own

House, paying no rent," is the motto

and mission of the CALIFORNIA BUILDING AND LOAN

SOCIETY. All those who have joined the Society, and de-

sired houses, have got them. Room enough for more

houses and more members. The rule of the Society is:

"First come, first served." Deposits received by the Soci-

ety at the following rates:

Deposits "at call" 1 percent. per month.

Deposits at six months 1 1/2 per cent. per month.

Deposits on the Permanent Stock, 1 1/2 per cent. per

month.

All transactions in Gold Coin.

Amusements.

Ackerman Bros.,

19 MONTGOMERY STREET,
(Lick House Block.)

Offer for sale from and after date,

4.4 wide French Prints and Percales at 25c per yard;

4.4 Bleached shirtings, viz: Lonsdale, White Rock, Wam-

outa, N. Y. Mills, and all other well-known brands, at

wholesale rates;

9-4, 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, and 11-4 Bleached and Unbleached Sheet-

ings, at old prices;

5-8, 3-4, and 4-4 White and all Wool Flannels, from 37 to 87

cents a yard;

Red and Gray Twilled Flannels;

First Quality Shaker Flannels;

Every description of Foreign and Domestic Family Blankets,

at reduced rates;

Table Damask, White and Colored;

1,000 doz. Linen Napkins, at \$1 per doz. and upwards;

500 doz. Linen Napkins, at \$2.50 per doz. and upwards;

330 pieces Irish Linens, at 35c a yard and upwards;

300 Real Marseilles Quilts, of all sizes and colors, at \$2

per piece and upwards;

Assorted Ticking, Canton Flannels, Hosiery, etc., at ex-

tremely low figures;

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, plain and em-

brodered;

Woolens for Children's Clothing;

Broad Cloths, Tricots and Velour Cloths, for Cloaks—all col-

ors;

Empress Cloths, all wool, at 75 cents a yard and upwards;

Valeurs de Laines, (new) Saxony Plaids;

Pois de Choères, yard wide, at 50c a yard;

Fine French Merinos, at \$1 per yard;

Superior French Merinos, 46 inches wide, at \$1.25 a

yard;

340 pieces assorted styles Dress Goods, all wool, at 75 cents

a yard;

Black Half-ties and Dress Silks;

Colored Taffetas and Dress Silks, (new);

Colored and Figured Ribbed Dress Silks, (new);

And hundreds of other kinds of Merchandise, comprising

an entire and complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

Together with a well selected assortment of

GENUINE FURS.

Ladies are hereby notified that although the prices

of Goods in the East have advanced to a great extent, we

will, in spite of all this, sell at 25 per cent. less than before.

Call and see for yourselves.

de25 tf

B. HAMBURGER & BRO.,

Nos. 306 & 308 SACRAMENTO STREET,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Fancy & Staple Dry Goods.

WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE

Trade to our large and well selected stock of

Goods, to which we are constantly receiving addi-

tions by every Steamer from New York.

We have a full supply of every article of

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

Men's Furnishing Goods,

MILLINERY GOODS,

YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.,

Which we offer at the lowest market prices.

B. HAMBURGER & BRO.,

306 and 308 Sacramento street,

Bet. Battery and Front.

No business transacted on Saturdays.

de25 tf

TEUBNER & HOFFMAN,

Show-Case

WAREROOMS,

NO. 431 KEARNY STREET,

Between Pine and California streets, San Francisco.

Show-Cases made in every style—Silver-Plated,

Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut, etc. Old Show-Cases

taken in exchange.

A. W. MICHELS, L. W. MICHELS,

(Formerly with J. & M. Goodman.) New York.

A. W. MICHELS & BRO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Ladies' and Gents'

Furnishing Goods,

FRENCH, ENGLISH & GERMAN

FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, &c.,

No. 429 Sacramento street.

a19 tf

REMEMBER THE PIONEER.

de25 tf

Second-Hand Clothing and Furniture

Bought and Sold.

W. COHEN, 912 KEARNY STREET, BE-

tween Jackson and Pacific, pays the highest

prices, in cash, for CAST-OFF CLOTHING of every de-

scription, male or female. Also SECOND-HAND FUR-

NITURE, BOOKS, BLANKETS, JEWELRY, HATS,

etc., etc. Ladies will be attended to by Mrs. COHEN. All

orders punctually attended to.

P. S.—No business transacted from Friday, sun-

down, until Saturday, sundown. Private entrance

for ladies. Wm. Cohen has no connection with any

other store.

no4

MEYER MISH'S

Sample Rooms,

No. 429 COMMERCIAL STREET,

Bet. Sansome and Battery, SAN FRANCISCO.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS,

Sold at Wholesale and Retail.

Orders for Wines and Liquors filled with

promptness and forwarded to any part of the city

free of charge.

de3-3m

TEETH!

Extracting Without Pain!

DRS. WHITCOMB & DYER,

Dentists,

NO. 205 THIRD STREET.

Teeth filled with Fine Gold Bone, and platinum, \$1,

\$2, \$3, and \$4, per cavity. All plate work made

and repaired on the best material, at the shortest

notice and WARRANTED. Sets from \$15, to \$30,

\$25, to \$40, \$50, to \$75.

None cheaper or better on this coast. Former

Patrons please give us a call.

oc14tf

DR. BRUNS,

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur,

434 California street,

Between Montgomery and Sansome.

Office Hours—From 10 to 11 A. M., from 2 to 3

and 7 to 8 P. M.

a15 tf

Notice.

THIS DAY BEEN

our firm. The busi-

ness under the name of

San Francisco, and S.

M. TOLKAS & CO.

a15

JAN 15

Miscellaneous.

O. F. von RHEIN & CO.,

Employment

AND

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Furnish all kinds of

Male and Female Help,

House Servants, Laborers, Mechanics, &c., &c.

Sell all kinds of Business Places for

Cash, Procure Partners, Col-

lect Rents, Let Houses,

Negotiate Loans,

&c., &c.

P. RICCI.

A. CELLA

RICCI & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Punch of all Kinds,

And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

WINES & LIQUORS

Punch:

Tip-Top, Whisky, Cognac, Raspberry, Rm,

Ladies' Charm, Coffee, Chocolate,

Kirschwasser, Nectar, Flor-

ence Fountains, Stomach-

cal Bitters, Italian

Vermouth Wine,

Anti-Diarrhoe, Kimmel,

Appetizer (before dinner),

Pousse-Cafe (after dinner).

Italian, French, Spanish and Portuguese Wines, Ale,

Porter, Champagne Cider (on draught

and in bottles), Lager Beer, Cordials,

Syrups and the Best Havana

Cigars.

534 Commercial street,

Bet. Montgomery and Leidesdorff.

San Francisco.

de18 tf

H. HORSTMANN & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers

OF

FURNITURE,

740 Washington street, opposite the Plaza

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED AND ARE

constantly receiving a fine assortment of

Furniture of the latest style, for the PARLOR, CHAMBER,

DINING ROOM, &c.

PARLOR SETS and SPRING MATTRESSES

made to order and warranted as represented.

H. HORSTMANN & CO.,

740 Washington street,

Opposite the Plaza.

jul18 tf

Kihlmeyer's

MAMMOTH SALOON.

Ahead of Everything

It is a well established fact that Mr. Kihlmeyer spares

neither pains nor expense to provide for his guests. The

Saloon is too well known to waste many words in extolling

it. One feature is especially noteworthy; the Music fur-

nished cannot be excelled by any other establish-

ment in the city. Lovers of music can convince themselves

by listening to the performance of the following artists:

SOPHON FIEDLER, Pianist.

ALONZO HECKM, Violinist.

ALBERT BEADER, Cornetist.

SAALBURG & LEVY'S

EUREKA SALOON,

NORTHEAST CORNER OF

California and Montgomery Streets.

THE BEST KIND OF LIQUORS, WINES

and Cigars can only be had at the above estab-

lishment. One of Liebsfeld's Patent

Billiard Tables

Is attached to the Saloon. Caviar, Swiss and Lim-

burg Cheese always fresh on hand. Everybody is

sure to meet his friends at SAALBURG & LEVY'S

EUREKA SALOON. Call and judge for yourselves.

j129 3m

H. W. SCHMIDT,

CHEMIST

AND

Apothecary,

HAS MADE IT HIS SPECIAL

Occupation to compound

Physician's Prescriptions, and for

that purpose constantly keeps on

hand the purest Drugs and Chemi-

cals, etc., at the

Cor. Kearny & Sacramento sts.

de18 tf

CHARLES S EATON'S

(Successor to Geo. W. Chapin & Co.)

EMPLOYMENT AND GENERAL AGENCY

OFFICE:

Lower Side of the Plaza, Near Clay Street,

SAN FRANCISCO

de2

FIRST PREMIUM

BOOTS.

F. OBERMAYER,

Late of the firm of Obermayer & Co., 251 Third

street, has opened a store at

279 CLAY STREET, OPPOSITE THE PLAZA.

WHERE HE IS PREPARED TO WAIT

on his old customers and all the new ones that

will patronize him. The gentlemen's boots, which

received the first premium at the last Mechanics'

Fair in San Francisco, were made by Obermayer &

Co. themselves and he believes that this is sufficient

to induce the public to favor him with their orders.

Every kind of gentlemen's Boots and Shoes made

to order at the shortest notice, and the very best of

workmanship warranted.

no4-3m

MINERVA HALL,

BEER, WINE & BILLIARD SALOON

Cor. Kearny and California streets,

Up Stairs.

Army of the Sigel Rifles, Steuben Guard, San Fran-

cisco Trainers, &c., &c.

2 24

COB KNEEL, Proprietor

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AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.—To night the house will open for the benefit of the German Regiment. On Monday, Matilda Heron will make her reappearance in California.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Minstrels will soon be off. Fail not to hear their last lays.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The Red Gnome is drawing crowded houses. Take your families to the matinee to-morrow afternoon.

WINES.—New and old, rich and rare, warranted to suit the most fastidious palate. Merchants and others wishing the genuine article, should step in at Thompson's wine rooms, Odd Fellows' building, corner of Montgomery and Summer streets.

DANCING is one of the most pleasing and exhilarating pastimes that can be indulged in with propriety, by both ladies and gentlemen. All wishing to obtain instruction, or desirous to practice at select soirees, are referred to the advertisement of Alpers & Wilson's, for full information.

CHIROGRAPHY.—If you want to write in a full and flowing style, use one of Kenney's gold pens, which can be purchased at the corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.

Wer sich bei Zeiten mit guten, "Mittels" versehen will, der verlässt sich nicht auf die Güte der Zeiten einzufinden. Wo befragen die Angelegen in einer andern Sprache dieses Blattes.

Der schnellste Weg reich zu werden ist sein Geld in Grundeigentum anzulegen. Herr D. A. W., 428 Montgomerystraße, bietet sehr gut gelegene Häuser und Bauplätze billig zum Verkauf an.

Ein gut passendes Gend von besser Qualität und zum billigen Preise kann man stets in der Gend-Verleget der Herren Ward u. Co., 222 Montgomerystraße, finden.

Die besten Büchsen aller Arten, Kugeln, Pulver, Derringer, Revolvere, Angelgeräte, etc., u. s. w., sind zu billigen Preisen bei Theodore S. Berlin, 522 und 424 Kearnystraße, zu finden.

"Kofensbaum Bitter" bringen gesunden Appetit hervor, befördern die Verdauung und helfen alle Magen- und Leberkrankheiten. Das Hauptdepot dafür ist bei R. B. Jacobs u. Co., 423 Frontstraße.

Die besten Weine, wie auch Thee und Kaffee sind bei Francis P. Belton, 612 Sacramentostraße zu haben.

L. FELDMANN & CO.,

Successors to H. Dorman & Co.,

Importers and Dealers in

WOOD

AND

WILLOW WARE,

Brooms, Pails, Tubs, Baskets, Mats, Blacking Rope, Cordage, Twine, Bird Cages, Children's Gigs, Toy Wagons, Wheelbarrows, etc., etc., of every description.

Also on hand a large assortment of DRUG TWINE and all sorts of FINE ENGLISH TWINE. We are in regular receipt of FINE EASTERN BROOMS which we sell at low prices.

78 Pearl street, New York, 311 & 313 California st. San Francisco. ju 13 ft

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS,

AT

425 WASHINGTON STREET,

Next to Southeast Corner of Sansome street, and nearly opposite the Post Office.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A PRACTICAL AGRICULTURIST, offers for sale an assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, of the most superior qualities, in lots to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times, comprising all kinds of SEEDS for the VEGETABLE GARDEN, with directions for successful cultivation.

CHOICE FLOWER SEEDS by every steamer, of the growth of EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR.

The various kinds of LAWN GRASS SEEDS; also, Timothy, Blue Grass, Red Top, etc.; also, Red and White Clover Seeds, and Alfalfa or Chile Clover.

EVERGREENS.

A fine assortment of the most desirable kinds. Orders filled for FRUIT and SHADE TREES, comprising the varieties required. Orders sent by Wells, Fargo & Co., or by mail to Box 1774, P. O., will be attended to with despatch. Catalogues furnished to order.

Edward E. Moore.

San Francisco, January 18, 1865. ja20

REPORT

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE ACT PASSED April 22, 1860, concerning corporations, the Pacific Insurance Company makes the following report:

I.—The amount of the capital stock of this Company is seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, all paid in cash.....\$750,000

II.—The amount of assets in and about the Company, and the amount of insurance in force December 31st, 1864, was.....\$917,443 48

III.—The Company has no debts.

IV.—The amount of insurance written during the year, eleven millions nine hundred and seventy-seven thousand eight hundred and fifty-five dollars.....\$11,977,555

V.—The amount of insurance in force December 31st, 1864, was.....\$10,120,894

VI.—The company insures against the following risks, viz:—

BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, REPT. LEASES, VESSELS IN PORT AND THEIR CARGOES, AND OTHER PERSONAL PROPERTY from loss or damage by fire.

VI.—The largest sum this Company will take on any one risk is \$100,000, the limit fixed by law, but on all such large risks reinsurance to a certain extent will be made in other responsible companies.

A. J. RALSTON, Secretary.

San Francisco, January 18, 1865.

William Alvord, James DeFremery, A. L. Taylor, J. B. Bonchey, G. W. Weaver, J. B. Thomas, S. Tappan, Herman Miller, D. W. C. Rice, A. Seligman, E. L. Goldstein, John G. Bray, Alfred Borel, H. H. Henshaw, David Stewart, Charles Mayne, Moses Siller, William Sherman, Louis McLane, A. G. Siller, Samuel C. Bigelow, Lloyd Terry, J. C. Siller, L. Socha, John G. Kittle, Edward Martin, S. M. Wilson, W. G. Ralston, Albert Hall, William Scholle, H. M. Verhall.

State of California, City and County of San Francisco, ss: On the 16th day of January, A. D. 1865, personally appeared before me, H. S. Henshaw, a Notary Public in and for said city and county, duly commissioned and sworn—A. J. Ralston, Secretary of the Pacific Insurance Company, who, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the statements contained in the foregoing report of the Pacific Insurance Company, and the names of the directors and officers thereof, are true, full and correct.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 16th day of January, A. D. 1865. H. S. HENSHAW, Notary Public.

Miscellaneous.

Valentines,

Valentines,

Valentines,

Valentines,

Valentines.

D. E. APPLETON & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO Booksellers, Stationers and Valentine dealers, that their fine assortment of Valentines and Valentine Envelopes for the season, 1865, are now ready. All the stock is new, and has been manufactured to order in Europe, and the Atlantic States. Eleven years experience in this market enables them to cater to the wants of the public. As to variety of patterns, artistic finish, and elegance of design, they feel confident their stock far exceeds all others offered to the trade, and at much lower prices.

Catalogue with prices, now ready, and mailed free on application.

NEW CALIFORNIA COMICS—Ye Copperheads, etc., etc.

Address

D. E. APPLETON & CO.,

No. 508 Montgomery street—San Francisco.

St. Valentine.

Greift in den Danks, schlagt die Trommel!

Valentinstag ist wieder da!

Wer nun verheiratet den wahren Kometen,

Der laßt nicht ein; ein Zungen gar.

Und wenn Ihr wollt zu Angehenden

Gut wählen nur das Beste an.

So könnt Ihr dies allein nur finden

In Appleton's Valentinstag.

Echt Euch den Gut nur auf ganz leicht,

Geht nur herein ganz fröhlich und frei

Rach Nummer fünf hundert und acht,

Montgomery Straße nebenbei.

Dann denkt an Anna, wie sie lächelt,

Ganz ihr den Valentinstag sing.

Und mach den Kometen nett und leicht

Nicht um den Preis, der ist gering.

Ja aber Ganes nicht der Beste,

Ganz ihm ein Bild das treffen thut?

Wer's haben kann, laßt nicht das Schicksal,

Doch das was Recht trifft und gut.

CUPID'S ADVICE.

Come pack up love's missives

And quickly go forth,

For Cupid will sure

With his servants be wroth,

If amorous tokens

This Valentine's morn,

Are not speedily, promptly,

To fond lovers borne.

When the little birds begin

To bill and coo, and the sunny Spring

Cast flowers o'er the sunny earth,

And makes it ring with joyous mirth.

Then fond youth's own Love's power divine,

Each maiden takes a Valentine,

Who his fond vows to her doth plight,

To prove her constant faithful knight.

Then is the painter's art required

To paint fond emblems, love inspired,

Cupids, hearts, doves and radiant flowers,

Altars of love and fairy bowers.

The Poet also lends his aid,

By him love's torments are portrayed

In flowing verse and moving strain,

Fair maiden's pitying heart to gain.

These beautiful love-traps all should sure

This feast of Valentines procure,

And all fond lovers should know where

To buy love tokens rich and rare.

To Appleton's if they will go

They will behold a gorgeous show—

Every conceivable device,

Tasteful and rich at low price.

All who would Love's feast celebrate

Should go at once to 508,

Montgomery Street, and purchase there

Valentines for their ladies fair.

Also at 620 Market Street

A host of Valentines their eyes will greet.

VALENTINES!

In extra fine French boxes; also in solid rose-

wood and mahogany cases. Sold with or

without jewelry.

VALENTINES of every conceivable variety.

Valentine Stationery; Valentine Cards; Val-

entine Mottoes.

Seventeen New and Original California

Comics—Ye Copperheads, &c., &c.

NEW CALIFORNIA VALENTINE WRITER

and others—Comic and Sentimental.

APPLETON'S VALENTINE EXPRESS,

WITH EIGHT HORSES,

Will deliver Valentines every hour on Valen-

tine's Day, in every part of the city.

D. E. Appleton & Co.,

508 Montgomery street,

And 620 Market street,

Opposite the R. C. Orphan Asylum.

ja6-6t

FRESH

Field,

Fruit,

Tree,

Flower,

and Garden

SEEDS!

AT

J. P. SWEENEY & CO.'S

SEED WAREHOUSE,

No. 406 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Near Sansome.

CLEAN ALPACA CLOVER.

Red and White Dutch Clover.

Red Top Grass Seed.

Timothy Grass Seed.

Kentucky Blue Grass Seed.

Orchard, Rye Grass Seed, etc.

Our stock of all kinds of Field and

Garden Seeds is the largest in this State,

and selected with the most scrupulous

care by the most experienced growers

in the United States and Europe. Mer-

chants having orders, will find it to their

advantage to call and examine our

stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Dealers will please send their orders

direct to us, by Mail or Express.

Liberal discount to the trade. ja6-3m

Amusements.

ODEUM!

Mission St., Mission Dolores.

The Best Suburban Place of Amuse-

ment Near the City.

EVERY SUNDAY

CONCERT & BALL!

WE HAVE FITTED OUT THE ABOVE

beautiful place, with every convenience for

PARTIES, PIC-NICS, & C.,

Being able to accommodate upwards of 5000 per-

sons. Families who wish to spend a pleasant day

in a beautiful garden near the city, will find this the

only suitable place.

ALL KINDS OF REFRESHMENTS

Served at the shortest notice.

The Garden is fitted up with Superior Gymnas-

tic Apparatus for Adults and Children.

On the Omnibus Railroad Cars leave on week

days, the corner of Washington and Sansome streets

every 15 minutes; on Sundays, every 5 minutes, at

the same place, and at the corner of Third and Mar-

ket streets. ja17-4t

H. A. SIEGFRIED & M. C. JAPP.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE

FRIDAY EVENING, JANUARY 27,

GRAND OPENING OF THE

PANTOMIME SEASON,

BY THE GREAT

CARLO FAMILY,

CONSISTING OF

Signor Felix Carlo, Master George and Fred.

Carlo, and those wonders George Ross

and William Carlo.

ASSISTED BY

Mlle. C. Acosta, Mon. Wiethe, Otto Burbank,

Charles Rhoades, Johnny DeAngeli,

A. P. Durand, a Powerful Corps

De Ballet and Auxiliaries.

Will appear in the wonderful Comic Pantomime

of the

RED GNOME & WHITE WARRIOR.

THE CALIFORNIA

ART UNION,

OVER THE STORE OF

JONES, WOOL & SUTHERLAND

312 Montgomery Street,

WILL OPEN ON

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12th,

AT 7 30 P. M.,

And will continue to receive visitors daily, from

10 A. M. until 10 P. M.

Terms of Membership, Five Dollars; Single Ad-

mission, Twenty-five Cents. ja13

H. J. M. TROUTT,

618 MARKET STREET,

Opposite Kearny and Montgomery Streets.

DEALERS IN

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

PAPER HANGINGS,

MATTING,

Window Shades, Upholstery Goods,

TRIMMING,

Cornices, Bands, Cords, Tassels, Etc.

de16-3m

CARL L. WILHELM,

APOTHECARY,

N. E. Cor. Howard & Fourth streets,

San Francisco. my20 ft

Information Wanted

OF

CHARLES COLEMAN,

BY HIS PARENTS AND FRIENDS.

HE WAS LAST HEARD FROM, THREE

years since, in Fort Yale, Oregon. Informa-

tion of him will be thankfully received at this

office, or by addressing Marius Schiller, Esq., San

Diego. ja20-1m

CALIFORNIA

Home Insurance Company

CAPITAL STOCK \$300,000.

INSURE AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY